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The SOUTHERN Magazine

The Stars and Bars

North Carolina Number

Vol. II 25c Copy No. 5

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The First Word

North Carolina makes its bow! And what a bow! Literally hundreds of new friends have come to us with this issue. Hundreds of extra copies have been sold in advance and the firm is issuing its greatest subscription list this month which has surprised and delighted all with its enormous increase. Each month there are numerous demands for additional copies and calls from every state for this practically new venture in the field of literature. The Virginia issue has been exhausted and only a small reserve of Arkansas numbers remain—this issue met with high approval in literary circles, libraries and c o l l e g e,s throughout the country.

* * * *

To Mrs. John Huske Anderson, past Historian-General of U. D. C., belongs the credit for the fine collection of material in this number. Mrs. Anderson who was recently honored by the Southern Society with a Parchment of Distinction, is a leader in other organizations than U. D. C. among which, are the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution. Therefore the work on this issue covers the various periods of North Carolina history in an interesting manner.

* * * *

The next edition is Kentucky and there will be for your enjoyment a number typical of that illustrious state. We have indeed been fortunate in this issue in securing writers of note who have contributed to the making of an interesting number.

* * * *

California will be next in contributing to this series of state numbers. It will be a very valuable edition to your library. If you know the state, you will be charmed with this issue, if you are not familiar with California, then you will be charmed with the extent of the work on this contribution from that famous state. Do not miss it.

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Governor's Office
Raleigh, N. C.

July 1st, 1935

To the Editor of the Southern Magazine,
Wytheville, Va.

I appreciate the privilege accorded me for sending a message of good will to the Southern Magazine in its North Carolina issue, of August.

I am sure that you know my great interest in your activity and in the work which the Magazine is doing, and I beg that you convey to your readers my very sincere congratulations, good wishes and concern. Those who are doing so much to maintain the traditions and the true history of the South should be proud of your achievements and the high estimate in which they are held.

With all good wishes to you and all your readers, I am

Sincerely yours,
JOHN C. B. EHRINGHAUS,
Governor.

Embassy of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Mexico

July 2nd, 1935.

Editor of the Southern Magazine.
Wytheville, Virginia.

As a North Carolinian I am gratified to know of the North Carolina issue of your magazine which is shortly to be launched. The preservation of the history and of the men who have made history in the South is a duty which has been too much neglected. We will learn of the future only by our knowledge of the past. I am sure you will bring to the service a wealth of material which lies buried and from this material the youth of this generation will learn of the valor and the noble deeds of their forbears. This will not only be of value to the people of the South but to the whole country. The history of every part of the United States is essential if we are to understand the genius and the spirit of the whole republic. From the beginning the South has made large contributions in men of vision and statesmanship, and in industry and agriculture as well.

There are many, however, who have wrought well of whom little is known. Here is a fallow field, and I am sure you will cultivate it in a way that will make your magazine a welcome visitor into thousands of homes, as well as rescue from oblivion the story of those who in every crisis responded to the patriotic call of their country.

With best wishes for the success of your magazine,

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Ambassador to Mexico.

A LARGE PAINTING OF THE BAPTISM OF VIRGINIA DARE AT ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

Restoration of Fort Raleigh

Scene of First Colonization Venture In America

By FRANK STICK
(Supervisor and Designer of Restoration)

THE date which marks the beginning of our American civilization is usually associated with the years 1607 or 1620, and the place of either Jamestown or Plymouth, depending, of course, on which side of the Mason-Dixon line was the section of one's up-bringing, yet a full decade before the arrival upon the shores of that indomitable cavalier, Captain John Smith, two English ship masters, Amadas and Barlowe, sent upon a definite quest by Sir Walter Raleigh, took possession of this country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Of more national, if not greater historical importance, this discovery was followed within two years by the arrival of several well-equipped colonization expeditions,—the members of which constructed a well designed fortification and ample communal dwellings, naming this settlement the City of Raleigh, in honor of the good knight, who sponsored their undertaking.

The location of the old fort and City of Raleigh is established, and though the fate of the company of worthy Britishers and their wives and children, remains undecided, yet the fact of territorial acquisition and the founding of the colony constitutes an event of historical importance, scarce shadowed by Columbus' discovery of the Western Hemisphere. In the words of a noted modern writer: "From this beginning, the laws, the language, and the institutions of England have been spread over all of what is now the United States."

It seems a somewhat strange thing that no real attempt has heretofore been made to perpetuate the spot on the wooded island at Roanoke on the east of North Carolina, which may justly be called "hallowed ground."

Certainly, the birth within this earliest American settlement of the first child of English parents, Virginia Dare, and the bestowal upon her and upon the Indian chief, Manteo, of the first English sacrament of baptism given in this country, has been eulogized in pulpit and school, while the epochal facts of discovery and colonization have come near to being lost in the penumbra of time.

For many years a group of patriotic citizens of East Carolina, Roanoke Island Association, had aroused interest throughoout the state in this historic place. Annually they commemorated the anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, August 18th, 1587. Sixteen acres of land had been acquired the original site of the Old City of Raleigh, on this spot a memorial had been placed.

In August, 1934 a great celebration took place on Roanoke Island, with a pageant depicting its historic events. With the beautiful Roanoke Sound as a background, the scenes of three hundred and fifty years ago were presented, while hundreds of interested spectators viewed the elaborate exhibition.

Of late years some sporadic attempt has been made to procure funds for the restoration of ancient Fort Raleigh through legislative enactment, and a Congressional was named with this in mind. Not until the North Carolina Civil Works Administration became interested, was any considerable progress made. Now with funds furnished, the somewhat ambitious plans upon the preparation of which I have been engaged for several years, have been carried forward and we expect the restoration to be completed very soon. The log church, much of the palisades and the old fort itself were in condition to be viewed during the celebration of 1934. The first service held in this rebuilt Chapel was the baptism of a month old babe, by the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese, commemorating that of the little Virginia Dare, in August, 1587, a few days after her birth.

Roanoke Island, the scene of our endeavors, is located at the junction of four great bodies of water: the Albemarle, Croatan, Pamlico, and Roanoke Sounds, with Currituck Sound just to the north. Up to a few years ago this site of the First English settlement in America was one of the most isolated and little known regions in the East, reached only by irregular boat service. Now it is made easily accessible through the construction of modern bridges and hard surfaced highways. While Dare County claims a half-dozen small but thriving villages, because of its long isolation, their exists today a quaintness and an almost Old World atmosphere about the community, which sharply distinguishes this section from any we have ever visited.

The sixteen acres of lovely woodland, which comprises the "Old Colony" Reservation is situated on the northern part of the island.

It has a considerable frontage on the sound of the same name, across the waters of which may be seen Kill Devil Hill and the Wright Memorial. While little enough remains to suggest the one-time presence here of the adventurers, the natural character of the land is sufficient to attract thousands of visitors annually from every state in the Union. The Reservation itself, recently given by the Roanoke

Island Association to the State of North Carolina, is expected to be taken over by the Federal Government to be perpetuated as a National Monument under the Park service.

Between the years 1584 and 1590, seven separate British expeditions visited the new continent for the purposes of acquisition, colonization, or for the succor of colonies already established. These, in order of their arrival were; The Amadas-Barlowe Voyage of Discovery; The Sir Richard Grenville Ralph Lane Colonization Venture; The Sir Francis Relief Fleet; The Sir Walter Raleigh Supply Ships; The Second Grenville Expedition; The John White Colonists; The Last Visit by White in Search of the "Lost Colony".

Captain Phillip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe share the honor of being the first claimants of North America for the Crown of England, and they were probably the first also to cast anchor within our coastal boundaries.

We know from records left by Governor John White that in addition to an ample fort, the colony constructed certain residences of two and more rooms, a house of guards, and a "bilboes." There was a house of worship too, for this body of settlers included women and children.

Governor White tells us that they took up their abode in the partly demolished dwellings of the former colonies in the City of Raleigh, where "Order was given that every man should be employed for the repairing of those houses which were found standing and also to make new ones for such as found need." During the month and five days of John White's stay on Roanoke Island (in 1587) occured several events of importance. While employing measures of retaliation against the Indians, inspired by information from the Croatans, the kinsmen of Manteo were attacked by mistake. This may be seen by some as a providential act of justice. We are also told that "On the 13th of August, our savage Manteo, by commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh, was christened in Roanoke, and called Lord thereof, and of Dasamonguepeuc, in reward of faithful service." And "the 18th, Eleanor, daughter to the Governor, and wife of Ananias Dare, one of the assistants, was delivered of a daughter, and the same was christianed there the Sunday following, and because the child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named "Virginia". It is understood, of course, that by Virginia was designated all the territory in America then claimed by the British.

Persuaded by his associates, against his own desires, Governor White returned to England with the fleet "for the present and speedy supply of certain known and apparent needs, most necessary for the good and planting of us." This taken from the quaintly worded testimony, signed by the colonists before White's departure.

White's return was delayed by a threatened Spanish invasion of England, and each of the relief expeditions of Raleigh's for the colonies in America, was forced to seek refuge in a friendly harbor before they were fairly started. Sir Walter's wealth was virtually exhausted, and not until the 20th of March, 1590, could heartsick John White find passage back to America.

Upon arrival at Hatorask Inlet, White was allowed but two days in which to search for his colonists. According to a secret token agreed upon by them with the Governor before his departure, that should they move from their settlement, they should carve on the tree or post of the doors the name of the place where they should be removed.

On landing at the City of Raleigh, White found the houses taken down and the place enclosed with a high palisade of great trees, very fort like. On one of the trees at the entrance, with the bark taken off, was written the word Croatan, without any cross or sign of distress.

What had become of this colony of men, women and children will be a mystery forever, though they have been remembered for three centuries as "The Lost Colony." (We will not attempt here to relate the many theories of the ultimate fate of the settlers, that is another story.) However a sublime pathos surrounds Raleigh's Lost Colony which must appeal to the sentiments and imagination and which can scarce fail to give a permanent interest.

Restoration Project

In our restoration of the old fort and settlement, we discover little enough of actual structural record to guide us. There remain the regular, eight-pointed earth works, with ditches and flankers, to mark the contour of the fort, and the partly displaced foundations of several of the buildings. Here and there among the old letters and records of the builders are pertinent words and sentences. These were "necessary and decent dwelling houses", according to White and their inner and outer rooms are mentioned, suggesting that they were an improvement on the shacks of some of our later New England settlements. Undoubtedly there were capable carpenters and metal workers with this colony, besides one artist of ability.

Governor White himself made minute drawings of the scenes and life of his colony, the originals being now valued possessions of the British museum.

Tools of all descriptions were among these settlers and during their months of abiding on Roanoke Island they must have evolved many of the conveniences of the civilization of their day.

We are doing no more than to cleave closely to the standards of that immediate period of the development of the buildings, where little information is afforded, though with the fort we have fairly definite plans. The Roanoke Indian village which will be an adjunct to the structures of the English, will be faithfully reproduced with the aid of careful drawings from the John White collection. Some of these buildings were forty to sixty feet in length, containing five or more rooms.

Logs of native juniper are being used for the walls and rafters of the dwellings and where squared lumber is used it is hewn by hand. Roofs are being thatched with the tough reeds, and with shakes, and in some instances stones are employed both for foundation and fireplaces. While there is no native stone, many tons of ballast rock were dumped overboard by those early adventures,

(Continued on page 56)

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

By JOHN D. TOPPING

FOR centuries the Great Smoky Mountains have served no greater purpose to the people of the southeastern states, than to mark the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee —to provide a refuge for wild animals and Indians —to form a dim, blue background for more accessible mountain ranges and to inspire novelists to write of their mysteries and of the people who sparsely inhabited them.

During the last decade, however, this cloud tipped range of remote heights has become an economic fact. Through the energy of the people of North Carolina and Tennessee, the Great Smokies have been made a National Park, one of the first to be created in Eastern America, and a Mecca for thousands of tourists.

In 1924 an act was passed by Congress authorizing a national park in the great Smoky Mountains, with a minimum area of 427,000 acres.

In order to purchase lands in the Great Smokies for this park a sum of $1,000,000 was raised by popular subscription in North Carolina and Tennessee. The State of North Carolina authorized a bond of $2,000,000 to purchase lands in the park and this was matched by an appropriation of $1,500,000 and a donation of lands valued at $500,000. In 1928, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., through the agency of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, donated to the purchase of lands for the park, a sum not to exceed $5,000,000 matching dollar for dollar, the funds raised by the two states and by private subscription.

With the funds for purchase of lands made available, the work of securing the area was undertaken by the National Park commission. The ultimate area to be acquired is 466,577 acres, of which 228,644 are in North Carolina.

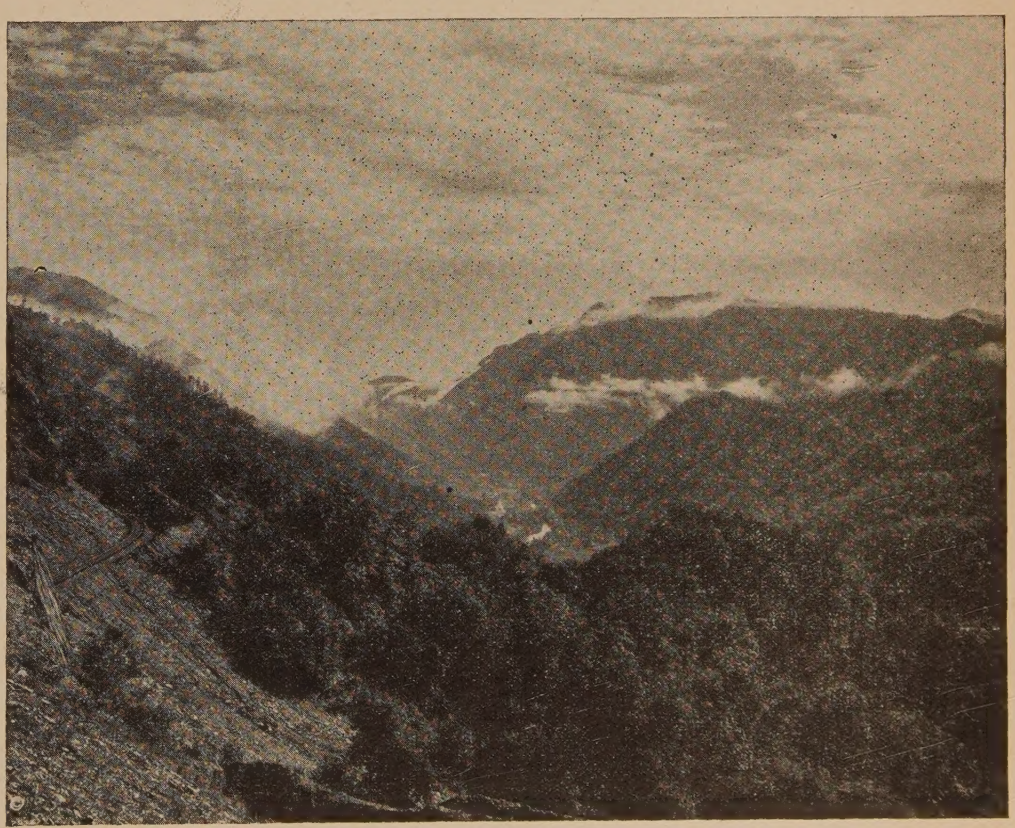
Mount Mitchell

Within the National Park, over a dozen peaks rise to altitudes higher than that of Mt. Washington. Cascades leap and tumble down precipitous descents and great gorges are cleft between the giant ridges. The Great Smokies is a land of grandeur, a land of beauty and of irresistible appeal.

Mt. Mitchell with an elevation of 6,680 feet, is the most famous of all in the Southern Appalachian group of great peaks. The tragic death of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, whose name it bears and whose grave is at the foot of the memorial observatory, at its very peak—adds to the fame this mountain has attained. On clear days from Mt. Mitchell, highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains, a view into seven states is possible.

Named by De Soto

It is the belief of many who have made a study of the subject that De Soto's quest for gold led him into the Smoky Mountains, and recent scientific research has done much to varify this opinion. Certain it is that De Soto was the first to apply the name of Appalachian to the great range of mountains in which the Smokies are located, and also the name Chalaque to the Indians he found there nearly four hundred years ago. Some years later,



MOUNTAINS AND CLOUDS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

the French wrote of these natives as the Cheraqui, but it was not until 1708 that the name Cherokee was adopted.

The Cherokees themselves gave the name Ungas to the great range of mountains which include the Smokies. This word has become corrupted into Unakas. But it was early settlers, who living within sight of these ancient mountains rarely ever having a glimpse of them, because of the perpetual fog or smoke which covers them, named them the Smoky Mountains.

The Cherokee Indian Reservation lies on the eastern edge of the Great Smokies, being surrounded on three sides by the park. Visitors to the park will be interested in these Cherokee Indians on the Qualla Reservation. The government has instituted here a comprehensive system of education and modern methods of living, while ancient ceremonies and sports are still preserved as racial customs. The Indians still play the Cherokee game of ball a sport far too strenous for members of the Caucasian race. There are also many experts in archery and blow gun.

In 1838 the government rounded up the Cherokees and removed them to Oklahoma. A considerable band escaped to the fastnesses of the Great Smoky Mountains and when found their descendants were gathered together into this Reservation.

These Indians lead an agricultural life, but their cabins, their council houses, the baskets, pottery, bows and arrows they make. Their dances have changed little from the time when the white man first came into their mountain fastness. These people form a picturesque and interesting feature for visitors to the Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina. It may be of interest to know that it was one of these Cherokee Indians, Sequoia, who invented the Indian alphabet and for whom the great trees of California are named. On June 23rd, a marker was erected on the Cherokee Reservation to commemorate the services of the two companies of Indians who were in the Confederate army. This was given by the first District of the N C Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Plant Life

The plant life of the Great Smoky Mountains is abundant and varied. In the valleys along the streams are to be found trees and shrubs indigenour to Norther Georgia. On the summits are forests and plants typical of Southern Canada. In an ascent of the mountains from base to summit the traveler encounters every conceivable type and variety of plant and tree to be encountered in a transcontinental journey.

The axis of the park runs nearly east and west, the greatest length is fifty-one miles and the greatest breadth eighteen miles. The park contains the largest and finest virgin hardwood forest in the United States. Nowhere in the world is there such a variety of plant life in an equal area, there being one hundred and fifty-two varieties of these alone.

The mountain streams are bordered with rhododendrons and laurel and the mountain slopes are thick with flame azalia and wild honeysuckle. The bold mountain summits and knife-like ridges have a dense covering which make them appear from a distance less rugged and precipitous.

(Continued on page 47)

LOWER CULLOSOJAH FALLS, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Progressive

By LOUIS GRAVES

GREAT has been the growth and progress of North Carolina, since Sir Walter Raleigh's first expedition to America landed here in 1584. The land was first named Virginia, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. In 1666 the name was changed to Carolina for King Charles II.

When the English Sea Captain, Barlowe, sent over by Sir Walter Raleigh, neared the coast of Carolina in 1584, he wrote in his diary: "We smelled so sweet and strong a smell, as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers, by which we were assured that land could not be far distant. From that day until 1935 North Carolina has beckoned to all the world a welcome and to partake of its riches—to work and play from Currituck to Cherokee.

It is a long jump from the western to the eastern end of North Carolina. The statisticians tell us the extreme length of the state is 503 miles; but the traveler who goes to sleep on a Pullman in Asheville and awakes near Coast might well imagine himself on another Continent. Such a quick change does more than scores of reports of geographers and meteoroligists to impress upon him the State's remarkable scenery, in soil, in products and in occupations of the people. The observer is tempted to say that here in North Carolina are two quite distinct civilizations, one mountain, the other coastal.

Visitors from afar dwell upon one virtue or another of North Carolina, each man according to his own individual taste. Irvin S. Cobb, in a magazine article enumerated many reasons why this was one of the most favored sections of the earth, but he seemed to be more thrilled by our barbeques than by anything else. The fisherman and the duck hunter play up the Eastern Coast, while the fly fisherman, the woodsman and the mountain climber go into raptures over the wild charms of the western counties. And the man who likes golf or tennis or horseback riding or quail hunting or all of them in the same place and the same fortnight, who wants rest and sport and relaxation from care—they may go to Pinehurst and Southern Pines.

And speaking of these health resorts, I might say that the most dramatic event in North Carolina's agricultural history has been the conversion of the once despised sand hills into a peach garden, which is the Mecca of thousands of motorists every spring. The myriads of beauteous peach blossoms give a colorful glory to these pine barrens, and the fruit is only second to Georgia's famous peach orchards.

Every one knows that Mount Mitchell is the highest peak east of the Rockies, but North Carolina also claims 43 peaks that reach 6,000 feet above sea level and the average elevation of the Blue Ridge is nearly 4,000 feet.

The mountains are covered with a deep rich soil, and over most of their surface with forests. Large areas are now protected by the Federal and State Governments and held in perpetuity as parks for the pleasure of all comers.

A qualtity that distinguishes this from other mountain regions is its milder climate. There are valleys where it is agreeable to live all through the winter; and then there is that remarkable freak of nature known as the "Thermal Belt," where on lofty peaks, the season is much earlier in spring and a month later in fall than in valleys just outside the belt.

Apples grow abundantly throughout western North Carolina and reach such perfection that they have several times been awarded the prize in Madison Square Garden, New York.

Fish as a form of wealth have come into the limelight in the last few years, in consequence of the State's appropriation to establish hatcheries and otherwise to build up the fishing industry; and oysters, trout, shad and menhaden are beginning to appear, in the booster's story along with cigarettes, spindles, looms and towels. In the quantity of fish produced North Carolina ranks first among the South Atlantic and Gulf States. One branch of the fish industry is the use of menhaden for the manufacture of fertilizer. This species also produces oil which is used in making of varnishes and veneers and in tanning leather.

North Carolina comprises 31,193,600 acres. It ranks third in agriculture in the United States. Truck farming thrives throughout the eastern counties of the state, and their accessibility to Northern markets, both by sea and rail, makes this section ideal for the raising of fruits and vegetables. Chadbourn in Columbus County, is said to ship more strawberries than any other point in the world.

A fact of vast significance is that North Carolina is the only State in the South that is a big producer of both the so-called money crops, cotton and tobacco. It is toward the top of the list in corn, peanuts and soy beans.

The New England manufacturer grows eloquent upon the textile mills in North Carolina's Piedmont Belt—their nearness to the supply of raw materials and to water powers in which it ranks third and their reservoir of native born labor.

The New York Banker's main interest in our state lies in its solid basis of wealth—its place near the top of the list in the value of total crops, its leadership in many kinds of manufacturing, the volume of license taxes and gasoline taxes that support the Highway bonds, and the amount paid annually into the Federal Treasury through the

(Continued on page 56)

Appalachian Parkway--North Carolina

Scenic Highway to Connect Two Historical Parks

A NATIONAL Parkway traversing the scenic wonderland of the Southern Appalachians, on a 200-foot right of way, has been authorized by the Federal Government and will be built at a cost of sixteen million dollars to connect the Shenandoah Park in Virginia and Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina.

The skyline route through Virginia is nearing completion and the work on the North Carolina skyline will soon begin.

The route through this state traverses the scenic wonderland that annually attracts thousands of visitors. For more than a hundred years this area has been one of the chief tourist attractions in the South. The parkway passes nine of the sixteen most noted scenic points outside the actual park area. These are: Roaring Gap, Blowing Rock, Grandfather Mountain, Linville Falls, Linville Gorge, Little Switzerland, Mt. Mitchell, Craggy Rhododendron Garden, Mt. Pisgah, and the Balsams.

In the entire South, 188 mountain peaks, 5000 feet or more in elevation are listed. Of these 51 are in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

The first major scenic objective for the Parkway in North Carolina is Grandfather Mountain, where the scenery has an Alpine quality of beauty. Continuing the crest of this ridge the Parkway encounters Linville River, flowing at an elevation of 3,800 feet. Dropping 1,000 feet in two miles, the river has cut a gorge of 2,000 feet deep and twelve miles in length. The Parkway will afford a close-up view of Linville Falls, which has a sheer drop of ninety feet.

LONGLEAF PINES

Gillespie's Gap, where John Sevier and his mountain men rallied for their march to the historic battle of Kings Mountain in the Revolutionary War, is the next objective. Leaving this gap, the Parkway passes through Little Switzerland region (beautiful beyond description) and on to Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Mississippi River. Here the Blue Ridge Divide encounters the impressive Black Mountains, a range only fifteen miles long that boasts fifteen peaks that tower more than six thousand feet above sea level.

The Parkway route follows the main crest of the Black Range at an elevation of two thousand, five hundred feet until it reaches the Cragies, location of the famous purple rhododendron gardens.

The Blue Ridge range, along whose skyline crest the parkway will be laid, other far-flung views at all times, with an ever hanging panorama of valleys at the base; cascades and waterfalls; imposing peaks to right and left; circling the peak that is the highest in eastern America. From the Cragies the parkway dips down to cross the valley of the French Broad River and heads directly for the point where the famous Mount Pisgah and the Rat are silhoueted against the western sky. Mount Pisgah, 5,752 feet high, has drawn more people to enjoy its 360-degree view than any other peak in the Southern Appalachians. The parkway route follows the Pisgah range across to the Balsams, most magnificent and longest cross range in the Southern Appalachians.

The Balsams stretch in rugged saw-toothed beauty from Mount Toxaway to Mount Guyot. Along the way are many towering sentinals that guide the traveler through a majestic wonderland.

The Parkway then enters at Soco Gap, ancient council ground of the once powerful Cherokee Indian nation.

The territory is not only of ancient origin, but it was also in the Southwestern part, the home of the ancient race of Mound Builders. With two million tourists, annually scaling the heights of Newfound Gap over the new trans-park highway, lingering to visit the eastern band of Cherokee Indians on their reservation in North Carolina, gaining the thrill of high places, this mountain section will have many hundreds of time the value to the people of the Southern Appalachians, than the mere intrinsic worth of the virgin timber on the slopes of their giant ridges.

Overhanging rock on State Highway No. 221 between Blowing Rock and Linville, one of the most scenic drives in the country.

This section would provide one of the most beautiful and useful State Parks in North Carolina and it is hoped that such a unit may be established under the present development program.

(Courtesy of N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

The Jefferson Davis Highway in North Carolina at Virginia boundary, showing marker placed by United Daughters of Confederacy.

(Courtesy of N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

Highway beautification is attracting growing interest in North Carolina. Herewith is shown a stretch of U. S. Highway No. 1 through the Sandhill region of North Carolina where longleaf pines have been planted along the roadside.

(Courtesy of N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

Sidelights on Early North Carolina History

By LUCY LONDON ANDERSON

THE Assembly of 1775 authorized the first State Seal for the State of North Carolina. It is represented with Liberty and Plenty (as goddesses) facing each other. The latter is sitting down, her right arm extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand and in her left a small end of her horn or cornucopia, the mouth of which is resting at her feet and the contents of which are rolling out.

The State motto is "Esso quam Videri." The origin of this motto is found in Cicero in his essay on "Friendship"—wherein he said: "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess, or as they wish to seem to be." This phrase literally translated is: "To be rather than to seem." While this motto apparently has no connection with the figures on our State Seal—Liberty and Plenty—yet is it not appropriate to say we prefer to be free and prosperous than to seem to be so? * * *

The dates on the North Carolina Flag are April 12, 1776, commemorating the Halifax Resolutions, the first instructions for independence by any Provincial Assembly and a significant date in our State's History.

The other date on this Flag is May 20, 1775, commemorating the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. When these resolutions were adopted by the patriots they declared themselves to be "Free and independent people, and a sovereign and self-governing people ** * to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor."

The foundation of this Flag is a blue Union, while the fly consists of two equally proportioned bars, the upper red and the lower white.

The Historian Bancroft said: "Are there any who doubt man's capacity for self-government, let them study the history of North Carolina. The first voice raised for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch from New York but from the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina."

The Resistance to the Stamp Act

In Wilmington, November, 1765, occurred the first overt act toward American Independence, when strong resistance was made against the enforcement of the odious Stamp Act enacted by the British Parliament.

Led by Colonel Hugh Waddell, Colonel John Ashe, Cornelius Harnett, De Rosset, Lillington, Moore, Howe and others, several hundred gentlemen of the Lower Cape Fear compelled Royal officers to sign an act of disobedience to the sovereign authority of England's King. This bold act was undertaken in the open day by men without disguises, in the presence of the Governor of the Colony (who was backed with Royal force) and has no parallel in the history of that period. This occurred eight years before the famous Boston Tea Party of which so much has been written, though this Stamp Act Resistance of the Cape Fear has been little recorded in history. Had not his Majesty's forces yielded to the will of the determined insurgents, the American Revolution would probably have begun then—on the soil of North Carolina.

Two months after this event, Parliment repealed the law and the victory of these men of Wilmington was complete.

The Edenton Tea Party

The first resistance to Great Britain by any women of America was at Edenton, North Carolina, when fifty-one patriotic ladies met on October 25, 1774, and adopted Resolutions to abstain from tea and refused to use any British goods until the unjust tax was repealed.

This famous meeting, called the first "Female Congress," took place at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King with Mrs. Thomas (Penelope) Barker presiding.

The Society of Edenton was very charming, for it was at one time the Colonial capitol, and social rival of Williamsburg, Virginia, for its galaxy of distinguished patriots, both men and women, would shine resplendent anywhere. This patriotic indignation meeting of these women was doubtless the sensation of the town and gave new fuel to the fires that soon burst into flame in the outburst of the Revolution.

This Revolutionary Tea Party of Edenton became a factor in the great struggle and by this act of the Dames the inspiration was given to the heroes that fought the battles from Moore's Creek Bridge to Yorktown.

In the State's Capitol there is a bronze tablet commemorating the Edenton Tea Party, while on the site of that famous house in Edenton is a marker holding a replica of the tea pot used by these fifty-one patriotic women of 1774.

Oldest Town and Church In North Carolina

The oldest town, extant, and the oldest church now standing, is Bath, near Pamlico Sound. The former was settled in 1705, and the present building of St. Thomas Church was erected in 1734, the Parish being organized in 1701.

The interior of this historic church is being restored to its former state and an Association has been formed to create interest in this. The North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames has contrib-

uted largely to the restoration work, and other organizations will join in various memorials.

The doors of the church are hand-made and pegged, while the bricks were brought from England, and the bell that still rings for service, was a gift from Queen Anne of England.

At the right of the Altar is a tablet with a long epitaph which was quoted by Edna Ferber in her novel, "The Show Boat," except that she changed the name and the place. Around the old church is a cemetery where lie buried some of these settlers who established this oldest remaining town in North Carolina.

Foundings of the University of North Carolina

North Carolina may point with pride to her University as an example of patriotic devotion unsurpassed by any other Institution of learning in the South.

As to the State University, perhaps more than a mere reference to its condition at the close of the War may not unjustly form part of a contribution to our State history, since its influence and reputation have been second to those of no similar institution in the country, and its benefits have been widely diffused through every State of the South. Its Revolutionary history is not uninteresting in this connection. At the very time when all our State interest lay prostrate and exhausted from the Revolutionary struggle the very time when a superficial observer would have thought it enough for the people to get bread to eat and clothes to wear, our far-seeing patriots, who knew well that without education no state can become great, and that the weaker we were physically there was more need for intellectual force and power to enable us to maintain our stand among the Nations—these wise men projected and laid the foundations of a State University, which should be an honor and a benefit through all future generations. General Davie may be said to have been the father of the University, though every man of distinction in the State at that time manifested a deep interest in its establishment.

Written into the Constitution of North Carolina, was this University (being chartered in 1789) the first to have its corner stone laid, and the first State University to open its doors, in 1795. Since that time the whole course of the University has been one of great and steadily increasing reputation and usefulness.

In the first text book published in North Carolina, in 1796, the author, Henry Patillo, says of the State University: "It is yet in its infancy, has about sixty students, and is under the government of good and learned men, must prove an extensive blessing, as well as an honor to the State. What can more loudly call for the prayers of all good people, than that God's blessing may reside on our principal seat of learning, from which fountain are to flow those streams, that must poison, or purify and nourish our country. It's short progress has been rapid; may its success be glorious."

This prophecy has truly been fulfilled, for in the Greater University North Carolina now has an enrollment of over 6,000 students. In 1933 the Legislature consolidated with the University at Chapel Hill, the State College of Engineering and Agriculture at Raleigh and the Woman's College at Greensboro, all under the Presidency of the young and forceful educator, Dr. Frank Graham.

Only ten miles from Chapel Hill, is the new Duke University at Durham. Formerly Trinity College, this great modern seat of learning is endowed into the millions, with a building fund of twenty million dollars, from James B. Duke, North Carolina tobacco magnate. Outstanding among the buildings of native stone is the beautiful Gothic Chapel, which is visited by hundreds.

Flora McDonald—Scotch Heroine

There is only one woman who has been identified with North Carolina history that has been mentioned in two hemispheres, Flora McDonald. The historian, Bancroft said—"Massachusetts had her Arabella, Virginia her Pocahontas, and North Carolina her Flora McDonald.

The site of her residence in Fayetteville has been marked by the Colonial Dames and visitors to this old Scotch city are told the story of the Preserver of Prince Charles Edward. Her name is preserved through the Flora McDonald College for girls and in other ways is her memory kept in North Carolina.

When Charles Edward became a fugitive, after the Battle of Culloden, and was closely pursued by his enemies, Flora McDonald, a young Scotch girl, jeopardized her own life to save him. Disguising the prince, in female attire she set out in an open boat for the Isle of Skye. When a violent storm arose, the heroic girl encouraged the oarsmen with words of cheer. After many dangers, the prince was brought safely to a retreat of friends. After the escape of the prince to France, the indignation of the officers of the crown fell upon those who had aided him in his flight. Flora McDonald was arrested and imprisoned in the London Tower. On being taken before the king she was asked: "Why did you dare save my enemy?" Looking him straight in the eyes, the heroic girl answered, fearlessly: "I did for him, sire, no more than I could do for you, if you needed my help." This brave answer so pleased the king that he ordered her to be set at liberty. She now became the most popular lady in London. Receptions and balls were given in her honor, attended by the nobility. But she was anxious to return to her Scotland, and soon set out for home in a coach and four, furnished by the King. In Scotland, a grand banquet and ball was given in her honor.

Soon she was married to a brave Highlander, Allen McDonald, and after a few years they decided to follow friends and relatives to the Scotch colony in North Carolina. This was in the year 1774.

The fame of Flora McDonald's brave deed had gone before them to America, and there was great rejoicing on the Cape Fear in North Carolina when it became known that she herself was arriving in that community, with their children. In Wilmington a ball was given in her honor and she was shown every courtesy by the people of this town. With her husband, Flora then left for Cross Creek (later Fayetteville) on the upper Cape Fear, where they were accorded a true Highland welcome, and a great ball was given them. Highlanders came

(Continued on page 52)

The Wright Memorial

National Shrine

By T. N. GRICE

ON the summit of a ninety foot sand dune, Kill Devil, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina stands one of the most interesting monuments in the world—the Nation's $250,000 Memorial to Wilbur and Orville Wright. On December 17th, 1903, these brothers sailed into space with their bird-like contraption, giving birth to the greatest mechanical achievement in human history.

The Memorial built on the summit of Kill Devil Hill, is a sixty foot granite pylon, triangular in shape, with a thirty-nine foot base and forty-nine foot sides. These sides are ornamented with gigantic wings in base relief, the effect of the whole being suggestive of a bird about to launch itself into space. The foundation is a concrete core which penetrates some thirty feet into the center of the big sand dune.

Carved in the granite of the west wall of the Memorial is an inscription reading: "From a point near the base of this hill Wilbur and Orville Wright launched the first flight of a power-driven airplane, April 17, 1903."

On the east wall is inscribed Pindar's: "The long toil of the brave is not quenched in darkness, nor hath counting the cost fretted away the zeal of their hopes. Over the fruitful earth and athwart the sea hath passed the light of noble deeds unquenchable, forever."

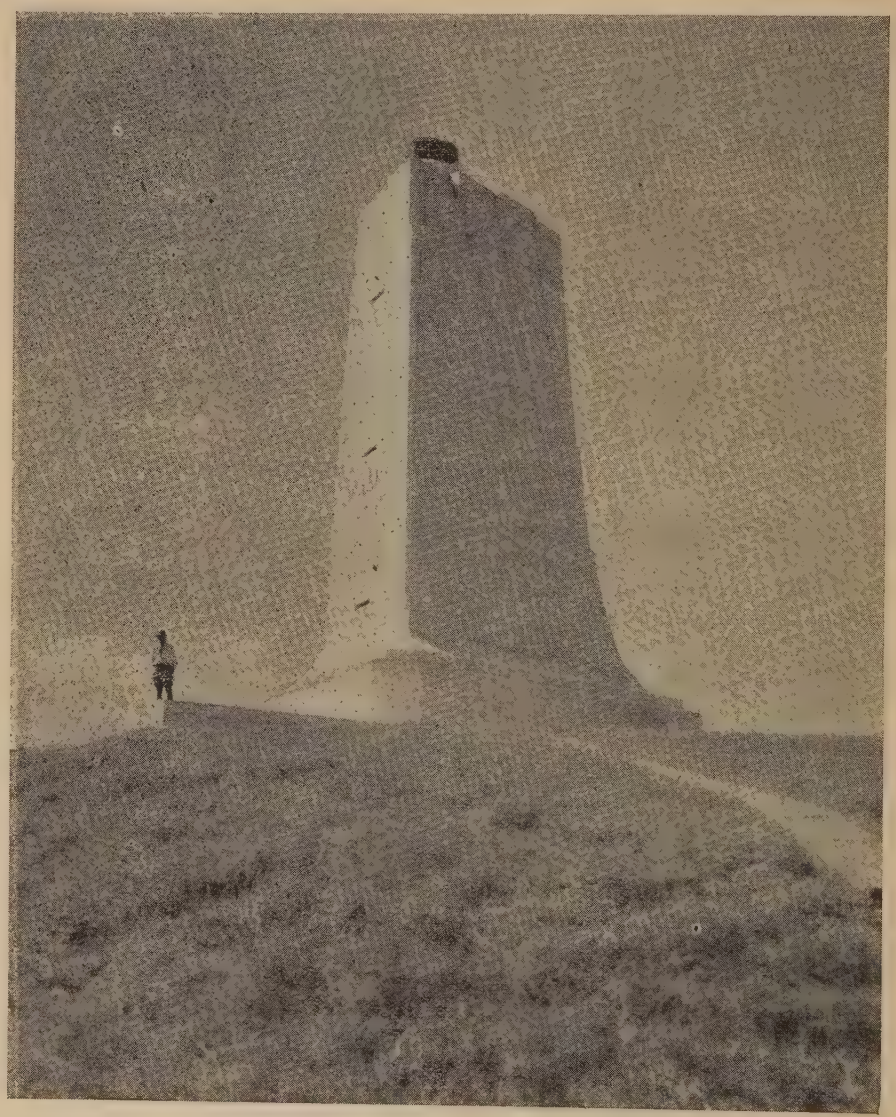
On the outer walls of the Memorial is: "In commemoration of the conquest of the air by the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, conceived by Genius, achieved by Dauntless Resolution and Unconquerable Faith."

Kill Devil Hill, a twenty-six acre mass of fine white sand, ever changing in contour, constantly churned by the never dying winds which made it appear as a boiling spa, or a smoldering volcano, has for centuries witnessed man's struggle against the elements. Kill Devil Hill in all its majestic splendor watched Sir Walter Raleigh's expeditions sail their tiny ships up Roanoke Sound to found Fort Raleigh on the shores of Roanoke Island. It was restlessly watching when little Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America, opened her eyes to view a new and strange land; it knows the fate of that handful of brave pioneers that vanished from the "Lost colony" on the shores of Roanoke Island, never to be seen or heard of again by civilized man.

Anchoring A Mountain Of Sand

Kill Devil Hill continued her restless churning, moving slowly but surely south due to the prevailing northeast and northwest winds, until 1929, when Captain William H. Kindervater, a con-

(Continued on page 48)



WRIGHT MONUMENT, KILL DEVIL HILL

Zebulon Baird Vance

War Governor of North Carolina

From "The Last Ninety Days of the War,"
(Published 1866)

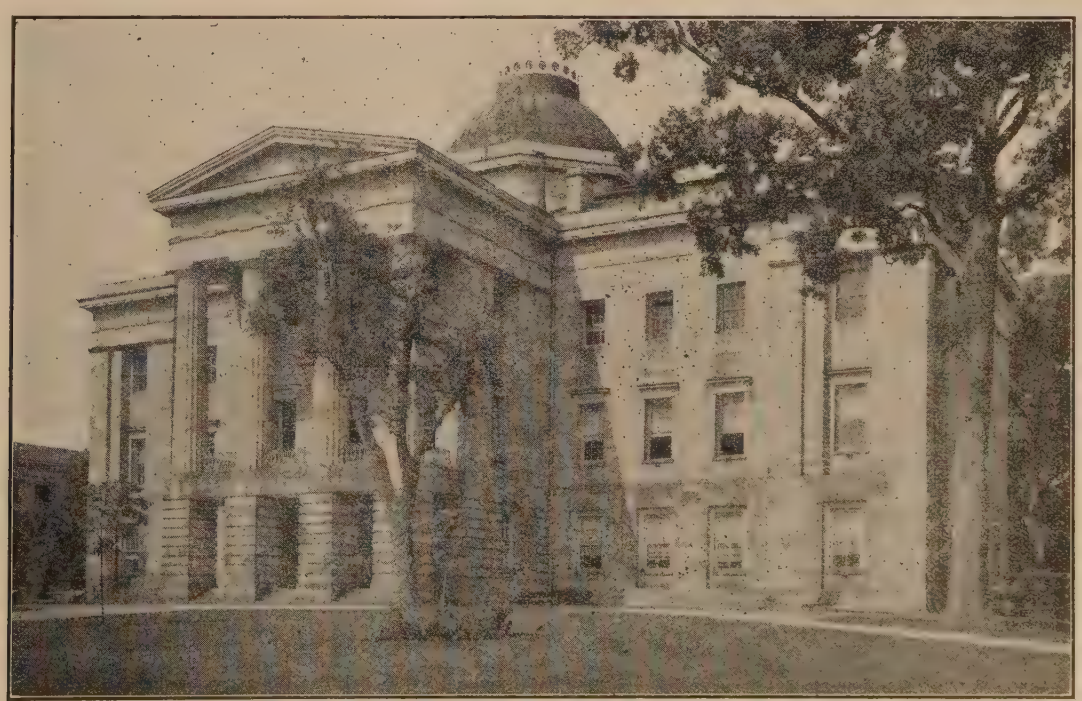
By MRS. CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER

IF HISTORY shall do her justice, the part played by North Carolina all through the mournful and bloody drama of the War Between the States, will be found well worthy of careful study.

The quiet and self-reliant way in which she went to her inevitable work; the foresight of her preparations, the thoroughness of her equipments; the splendor of her achievements on the battle field; her cheerful and patient yielding to all lawful demands of the general government; her watchful guard against unlawful encroachments, her silence and her efficiency—should long be remembered. Not one laurel would she appropriate from the brow of a Sister State—nay the bloodshed and sufferings endure in the Southern Cause but cement the Southern States together in dearer bonds of affection. No word uttered by a North Carolinian in defense or praise of his own mother, can be construed as an attempt to exalt her at the expense of others. * * *

Much of the energy and the efficiency displayed by the state in providing for the exigencies of war were due to the young man whom she chose for her Governor, in August, 1862. Governor Vance was one of the people—one of the soldiers—and came from the camp to the palace the most popular man in the state. A native of the mountain section, he had been in a great measure the architect of his own fortunes. Possessing unrivaled abilities as a popular speaker he had made his way rapidly as a member of the United States Congress. He used all his influence most ardently to avert the disruption of the Union. After the secession of North Carolina in May '61, he followed the fortunes of his own state, and threw himself with equal ardor into the ranks of her Army. Volunteering as private in one of the first mountain companies, he was soon captain and then colonel of the famous 26th North Carolina Regiment. His further military career was closed by his being elected Governor in 1862, by an overwhelming vote over the gentleman who was considered as the candidate of the Secession Party.

Governor Vance's career was marked by a determination to do his duty to his people at all hazards. His employment of a blockade runner to bring in clothing for the North Carolina Troops was a noble idea, and proved a brilliant success. If he had done nothing else in his official career to prove himself worthy to be War Governor, this alone would be sufficient. The substantial good that resulted from the blockade running can neither be disputed nor forgotten. For two years his swift



STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

sailing vessels, especially the A. D. Vance, escaped the blockaders and steamed regularly in and out of the port at Wilmington, followed by the prayers and anxieties of our whole people. "The A. D. Vance is in"—was a signal for congratulations in every town in the state; for we knew that another precious cargo was safe—of shoes, and blankets, and cloth and medicines. And so it was that when other brave men went barefoot and ill-clad through the winter storms of camp life, our own North Carolina boys were well supplied, and their wives and little ones at home were clothed, thanks to our Governor and to our God. * * *

North Carolina had nothing to retract, nothing to unsay, no pardon to beg. She had acted deliberately in joining the Southern Cause. She had given her whole strength to it, with no luke-warm adherence; and at last in the hour of acknowledged defeat she did not attempt to bespeak any favors for herself on the ground of her anti-secession record or proclivities. It was very grevious to her that after the surender her noble Governor was seized and imprisoned in the old Capitol prison at Washington.

North Carolina In The Navy

By HENRY A. LONDON

NORTH CAROLINIANS have much cause to be proud of the conspicuous parts taken by her sons (both native and adopted) in the Navy of the United States and also of the Confederate States, and yet much of that proud record or history is not generally known.

First, there was Joseph Hews, born in New Jersey, but adopted by North Carolina and sent from there to Congress. As Chairman of the Naval Committee, he was really the first Secretary of the Navy, there being then no Presidential Cabinet.

This state has furnished five Secretaries of the Navy, to-wit: John Blount, George E. Badger, William A. Graham, James C. Dobbin, and Josephus Daniels.

It will be remembered that it was under the administrations of Graham and Dobbin that the expedition to Japan was fitted out and that country opened to the world.

In addition to these five Secretaries to the Navy North Carolina has furnished some of the most noted naval officers in every war waged by this country. For instance, John Paul Jones in the Revolutionary War, Johnston Blakely in the War of 1812, James Iredell Waddell and Captain John N. Maffitt in the War Between the States and Worth Bagley in the War with Spain.

John Paul Jones is admittedly the first and most famous of all American Naval heroes. Although not born in this State (for he was foreign born) he was an adopted son of North Carolina and entered the Navy from this State. So highly valued were his services, that in recent years his remains were brought from Paris and re-interred at Annapolis with imposing ceremonies.

Johnston Blakely was North Carolina's contribution to the Navy in the War of 1812, and his sad and untimely fate was deplored by the Nation. While a student at the University of North Carolina, Blakely was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy.

At the beginning of the war with England in 1812 Captain Blakely was given command of the sloop of war, the Wasp. After a brilliant cruise, capturing many merchant ships with valuable cargoes and two war ships, finally the Wasp was lost at sea in a violent storm. So highly did our State value the services of Captain Blakely, that even before his last cruise, the Legislature presented him with a gold sword. After he was lost at sea, the Legislature made an appropriation of $600 a year for the support and education of his young daughter, until her marriage.

James Iredell Waddell was one of the most famous naval heroes during the War Between the States, and he did not haul down the Confederate flag of his warship, the Shenandoah, until seven months after General Lee's surrender at Appamattox. Being on a cruise in Behring Straits, in April, 1865, he did not hear of the surrender until August, when he sailed for England via Cape Horn where he gave up his ship.

John Newland Maffitt was made Commander of the whole blockade running fleet out of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Also as Commander of the Florida performed a brilliant feat in Mobile Bay, running his lone ship through the powerful Federal fleet blockading the harbor. Of the three Confederate sea captains who drove Federal commerce from the seven oceans, two, Waddell and Maffitt, were from North Carolina. * * *

Worth Bagley was the first and only officer of the United States Navy who was killed in the Spanish-American War, May 11, 1898.

A statue of this young naval hero has been placed in the Capitol Square at Raleigh, and the State mourned the death of this gallant young officer. The government has named a ship in his honor.

Statue at Wilmington of Honorable George Davis, Attorney General of the Southern Confederacy.

Coastal Defences of North Carolina

In The War Between the States

By MRS. JOHN H. ANDERSON

BEFORE North Carolina seceded on May 20th, 1861, seeing plainly the dangers that threatened, Gov. Ellis ordered the seizure of the forts of the State's coast and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville.

Nearly twelve thousand of the thirty-seven thousand stand of arms taken from the Arsenal were sent to Virginia, and the remainder placed in the hands of the North Carolina troops who were sent to guard our sea coast.

On the mobilization of troops, a North Carolina regiment was sent to the defense of Hatteras, another to Roanoke Island, while others were stationed at New Berne on the Neuse river and other points near the coast. At once there was activity, erecting batteries, perfecting defenses, mounting guns, securing ammunition, and making every necessary preparation for protection against the expected invasion.

To secure the safety of our sounds, General Gwynn, a West Point engineer of distinction, (with the Southern army) was employed to plan defenses. So Fort Morgan was erected at Ocracoke, and Hatteras inlet was defended by Forts Hatteras and Clark. On the Cape Fear, conditions were more favorable for defense. The superior facilities furnished by the industries of Wilmington were utilized to provide equipments at Confederate Point (later Fort Fisher). This defense was first placed under Major Whiting and Captain Childs, engineers of ability.

On the twentieth of August, '61, North Carolina troops were transferred to the Confederacy, and the defense of our coast passed into the hands of the Confederate Government. Col. Custis Lee was sent to inspect the forts on the North Carolina coast and report their condition and necessities to President Davis.

Toward the last of August, 1861, the Federal government fitted out at Fortress Monroe a large naval force to attack the two forts at Hatteras Inlet. This was under the command of General D. F. Butler and consisted of 800 infantry, 60 artillerymen with six war vessels, and a number of transport ships. This fleet mounted 143 of the best long-range cannons. To oppose these modern guns, Fort Hatteras had 12 old fashioned smooth bore cannons, and Fort Clark had 7. On the morning of August 27th, the Federals landed two pieces of artillery and 318 men under cover of their ships' guns without opposition, the Confederates being too few to oppose. All during the day the enemy fiercely bombarded the forts without success. The next day, the Federals, using the most improved Dahlgren guns, stood at a safe distance and battered the frail forts to destruction, for not a Confederate gun could reach the Federal fleet. Later, the Confederate magazine caught fire, and the forts were forced to surrender, thereby 670 men and 1,000 muskets falling into Federal hands. Although the plucky Confederates stood the fierce assaults of shot and shell, this defense along the coast, in falling, opened to the enemy the best sea entrance to North Carolina, resulting in cutting off supplies to the island, and giving to the enemy a most commanding base for future operations.

The fall of Fort Hatteras and the capture of the garrison caused great sorrow throughout the state and apprehension was felt that Roanoke Island and the coastal towns would immediately be attacked and taken, and the state laid open to the

FORT FISHER MONUMENT

enemy. Governor Clark wrote to the Confederate Government urging relief, as several North Carolina regiments were then in Virginia and they were needed for the defense of our sea coast. The Confederate Government did not feel able to spare any troops from the fighting in Virginia, so North Carolina had to rely on its own limited means.

At this serious stage of attacks from the Federals, our forts were badly in need of all necessary equipment. A regiment armed with squirrel rifles and butcher knives was sent to Roanoke Island to fight seasoned troops from the Union army. Canal tug boats carrying a single gun served as war ships. No coal could be had, for their boilers and the crew had to stop to cut wood as they went.

The people of North Carolina were aroused to patriotic endeavor and the legislature in September 1861, appropriated $2,000,000 to be expended on defending our coast. The governor was empowered to purchase five steamers to be made into iron-clads for service on the sounds. About this time, the state received a shipment of 2,000 arms from England, landed at Wilmington, and these were put in the hands of our troops.

General D. H. Hill, North Carolina's distinguished soldier, was sent from Virginia in charge of our coast defenses, with General L. O'B. Branch in command of raw recruits.

Fall of Roanoke Island

The defense of Roanoke Island had been left entirely to the local officers, and for the want of hands and implements, had progressed very slowly. It was known that forces and transports of the Federals were gathering at Hampton Roads, and apprehensions were felt that the North Carolina coast was to be the objective point. General Wise now in command of the Albemarle region, urged the Secretary of War to supply for Roanoke Island necessary cannon and artillerymen for the batteries.

After long and great preparation, the threatened Federal expedition, composed of 80 vessels with 15,000 troops (the most formidable array ever collected in America), set sail from Fortress Monroe under the command of General Burnside, on January 11. Owing to weather conditions, this fleet did not reach the Carolina waters until February 7th. With such an invading army, our North Carolina coast defenses were totally helpless. General Gatling said: "This position is so important that could I have done so, I would have long ago enforced it." General Hill had also reported to the Secretary of War, "Four additional regiments are absolutely inadequate for the protection of the island." Stationed in the center of the island were the two regiments of the Confederates and our three small forts, Huger, Blanchard, and Bartow. Its western coast was practically defenseless against this invading host. All day on February 7th the Federal fleet and the Confederate forts kept up a noisy but almost harmless fight. In the midst of this, General Butler landed his troops. By an attack on three sides, he drove the Confederates from their works in the center of the Island. The Confederates defended bravely against the bombarding fire of the whole Federal fleet., The Confederates were at last forced to withdraw, their ammunition having given out. There being only a waste of life for this small force to continue fighting. The only fort left in action was Fort Bartow, with only three guns they stood against the great fleet for six hours, making a gallant resistance. Finally being attacked from all sides of the island, the Confederates were forced to surrender. Some of the vessels of the mosquito fleet tried to take part in this battle. On the surrender of the island, they made their way for Elizabeth City, where some of them were captured and others blown up, to keep them from falling in the hands of the enemy.

After the fall of Roanoke Island, the Confederates retreated to defend Elizabeth City, and to protect their supplies and arms. Here another brave stand was made, but overpowered by the enemy's powerful gun-boats, Elizabeth City fell into the hands of the enemy.

A committee of the Confederate Congress states that the defense of Roanoke Island was one of the most brilliant and gallant actions of the war and that "both officers and men fought firmly, coolly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow."

Fall of New Bern

Burnside next directed his forces against New Bern, then the second largest town in the state, on the Neuse River. A line of earth works had been thrown up below the city and General Branch's forces were in these works, a total of 4,000 men. Although crude earth works around the river endeavored to repair the gun-boats, Burnside with his combined land and naval forces approached all the fortifications, Fort Thompson having been abandoned. On March 14, 1862, Burnside shelled the Confederate earth works. For hours, the Confederate defended their position, but the vastly superior Federal force finally forced a surrender and New Bern fell into the hands of the enemy. By this time, the coast defenses, including Beaufort, Morehead City, and New Bern, were in Federal hands, who sent out detachments in all directions. The next attack was between the Federal and Confederate Fleets in Albemarle Sound. To defend that important base and locks, connecting the channel with Currituck Sound and the rivers. The enemy had no idea the Confederates were so near or so few so attacked at once. For three hours, they made no impression on the Confederate lines, but at last, Col. McComes was killed and Col. Wright was forced to fall back. The Federals did not attempt to follow, but returned to their boats, leaving their dead and wounded.

Fort Macon Captured

On April 25, 1862, General Burnside again made an attack. This was on an old fashioned fort called Fort Macon, on the sand bars opposite Beaufort. This was the last Confederate stronghold of that part of the coast of North Carolina. The fort was old in style but strong, mounting fifty guns, and with four companies of the 40th regiment under Col. White. Sand bags were filled to protect the guns and parapets. The Federals attacked the fort with deadly fire and by 4 o'clock, they had dismounted over half the guns. The attack was kept up with great vigor, the Confederate guns were incessant and the Federal fire was hot. Every gun that could be used was served skillfully by the few Confederates. Federal ships and land guns

finally battered Fort Macon so severely that it was compelled to surrender.

These victories that attended the Burnside expedition made the state realize that it was lost, unless the Confederate Government at Richmond sent aid, but relief could not be secured. So, an order was sent out to all Captains to detail half the volunteers for service on the valuable coastal territory of this state. The people of North Carolina were now aroused to fervor in the call to defend her coastal highways.

General Hill now in command of the State, fearing another Burnside expedition, organized a demonstration against New Bern, these coastal towns being strong Federal positions. With four companies Gen. Junius Daniel surprised and routed the Federals, but this victory could not be followed up on account of guns unfit for range duty. Rather than sacrifice any more men, the Confederates withdrew.

Plymouth and the Albemarle

The next important military operation along our coast was to retake from the Federals the town of Plymouth. General Robt. F. Hoke of North Carolina was selected by General Lee to command the Confederate forces against the Federals at this coastal town. The enemy occupied Fort Williams, Fort Gray, and Battery Worth with other small defenses, which made the attack a dangerous undertaking. The fort was commanded by General Wessells with 2,384 men. As Plymouth was guarded by land works of great strength and also by gunboats, Hoke was anxious to have some naval aid in his attack. At this time Commander Cook was engaged in building on the Roanoke River a crude ironside for Confederate coastal service. This boat was the "Albemarle" of which it has been said that: "naval history does not record a more remarkable evidence of skill in construction." The vessel was framed of pine timbers so green that the needles on the bow had not yet withered but this vessel was to be a terror in battle. On the morning of April 19, 1864, Hoke's troops circled Plymouth. The Albemarle, dropped down the stream as it passed under the fire of Fort Warren and shots frequently struck her sloping turtle-like, iron-clad decks. In the rear of Fort Williams, the stronghold of Plymouth, the Albemarle saw two gun-boats fastened together. Into the sides of one of these she crashed for nine feet, while into the other she poured a deadly fire. One vessel was sunk and the commander of the second, with many of its crew, was killed—though this vessel escaped. As the other Federal boats came toward the sound, Cook turned his guns on the Federal forts.

This brilliant naval battle gave General Hoke a vulnerable point of attack. He entered Plymouth with his own brigade, Ransom's brigade and one of General Pickett's, then Captain Cook returned with the Albemarle and opened fire on Fort Williams (which was called the "Citadel of Plymouth"), and with the land forces under General Ransom, stormed the works, meeting heavy fire. But on all sides the Confederates closed in and routed the enemy, who surrendered the town of Plymouth with 3,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery. The Confederate Government passed a vote of thanks to Captain Cook, and General Hoke and their men, for their brilliant defense and victory at Plymouth. This victory awakened much hope in the State, that the enemy would soon withdraw from the coast.

A few days later, the Albemarle went down the river and engaged a Federal fleet of eight vessels. It has been said that these ships circled around the curious iron ship in a fiery waltz but their guns did no great damage. One of the vessels ran the Albemarle but was shot through and forced to retire. In October, 1864, the valliant Albemarle, while moored near Plymouth, was sunk by Lieutenant Cushing of the Federal navy. On the evacuation of Plymouth, the Federals withdrew from Washington, after plundering and burning that town.

Just as General Hoke was preparing to march from Plymouth to retake New Bern from the Federals, he received orders to hasten to Petersburg, Virginia, where North Carolina troops took an important part in the "bottling up of Butler," who had caused such havoc in our coast defenses.

Fort Fisher

We have mentioned that Confederate point (named Fort Fisher after "Manassas" for Charles F. Fisher of North Carolina), was early placed under engineers of ability, Whiting and Childs. This fortification was planned for enduring resistance, and was approved by leading Confederate generals. Fort Fisher had a land face of 682 yards and sea face of 1,898 yards. A score of heavy guns formed the land face and as a defense against the enemy, there was a system of torpedoes extending across the peninsula five or six hundred feet. The explosion of one would not affect the others and inside the torpedoes extended from river to ocean. The plan of defense for Fort Fisher in 1861 provided against danger from a land attack, by a covered way from the fort to the head of the sound, three miles away affording cover to the infantry. In the heart of the defense was Confederate Point and here Col. Lamb constructed the largest earth works in the Confederacy—of heavy timbers, covered by sand from 15 to 20 feet deep and turf. On its parapets were many heavy guns, separated by large traverses. Farther down the point was a tremendous mound, sixty feet high, whose guns had a plunging fire on an attacking fleet. And while Col. Lamb says, "It was when attacked far from complete," yet is was the most complete fortification of its kind in the world. It was a monument to skill and labor. Vast labor had been expended elsewhere on the Cape Fear for river and harbor defense. At old Brunswick on the river some miles up, a great fort had been completed. (This was called Fort Anderson). Fort Fisher was garrisoned by North Carolina soldiers, many of them being the Junior Reserves. The importance of this coastal defense is best told in General Lee's telegram to Colonel Larm, who commanded Fort Fisher; "If Fort Fisher falls, I shall have to evacuate Richmond." An expedition against Fort Fisher had long been in contemplation and about the middle of October, one hundred and fifty ves-

sels were ready for the attack. The Federal force was of vessels unusually strong, 600 gun, the total weight of the projectiles at a single discharge was over twenty tons.

Not hearing any more of the proposed Federal attack, the seventy-seventh regiment with heavy artillery (from North Carolina) was sent to the aid of the coastal city of Savannah. Then, on December 18, information was received that the Federal force had sailed from Fortress Monroe.

On December 20th, when the Federals arrived off the bar, General Whiting, who had entered the Fort as soon as it was threatened, with Major Reilly and two companies of the 10th Regiment, knew that the seige was to be a fierce one, "battle to the death" to save North Carolina and the Confederacy. They had a total of 1,431 men at this time. On December 24th, the Federal fleet approached, it consisted of four monitors and forty-five frigates. They commenced a fierce bombardment against the Fort, for five hours shot and shell exploded around the Fort, with little effect and at 5 p. m. the fleet withdrew. General Butler, on Christmas Day, renewed the attack. About 130 shot and shell was discharged a minute, the Confederates were compelled to reserve their ammunition and could only fire at one-half hour intervals. In the first attack the enemy fired 3,551 shot and shell, almost as many as was in all the battles of Fort Fisher. Then, after this unsuccessful attack the Federals retired, and there was a respite until January. With jubilant hearts Confederate garrison saw the battle was ended.

The heroism of Kit Bland, a private of the 36th Regiment of North Carolina, should go down in history with that of Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary days.

General Butler withdrew to Fortress Monroe, reporting that Fort Fisher could not be carried by assault.

Governor Vance, on December 29th, visited Fort Fisher to exult with the successful garrison in their victory.

After this, new defenses were arranged at this fortification, new guns put in position and changes made within the fort. On January 2, our troops, which had been sent to assist the defense at Savannah, returned to their post at Fort Fisher.

Fall of Fort Fisher

The failure to take Fort Fisher was a source of much disappointment to the Navy Department at Washington. However, on January 13, 1865, another great Federal fleet arrived at this North Carolina defense, under General Terry. Moving up the peninsular by land with 8,500 men, the Federals constructed a line of field works from ocean to the river taking the Confederates by surprise, for there were only 1,900 men in the fort when this attack began. No defending infantry could stand within the range of the Federal gun-boats which concentrated a terrific fire on the land face and front. In a short time, nearly every gun was dismantled or disabled and the garrison suffered severely by the fire. On the third day of continuous firing both General Whiting and Colonel Lamb fell. The murderous contest never ceased. Every inch was fought for and further effort seemed hopeless. There seeming no avenue of escape, the Confederates surrendered the fort which they had defended so gallantly, the last stronghold of the Confederacy. This defense commanded the last gateway between the Confederate States and the outside world.

It is fitting to mention the services which the women of Wilmington gave to this coast defense, Fort Fisher. Hundreds of canvas bags were made by their delicate fingers, to be filled with sand and used on the fortification. The sick soldiers in the hospitals were supplied with nourishing food and tender nursing by the women who courageously remained there. The wife of Colonel Lamb was truly the "angel" of this coastal defense, where she remained throughout its bombardment.

The North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy have memorialized "Fort Fisher" by erecting a shaft there, which will tell to future ages the story of North Carolina's brave soldiers.

Defense of Wilmington

After the fall of Fort Fisher, Wilmington, the largest town on the North Carolina coast, and the most important one to the Federal Army because of its railroad terminals, became the center of Federal invasion, so there was much need of defense. To protect the city of Wilmington, seventy of the survivals of the 3rd North Carolina Battery were ordered to "Sugar Loaf." This battery with the guns of Fort Anderson across the river, kept the Federal gun-boats away for weeks. The big gun-boats ran up and down the river, but made no inroads upon the Confederate defenses along the river.

Wilmington fell into the hands of the Confederates, February 22nd, 1965.

Blockade Running

The story of our coast defenses is not complete without mentioning the great value of blockade running.

When the Federal Government blockaded our seaports, the state's only means of resource was through a system of blockade running. The "Advance," the most famous of North Carolina's runners, brought in supplies for the state in exchange for cotton and rosin. The most successful was the "Siron," making 64 successful runs off our coast through the Federal fleet. These brave little vessels were compelled to leave and enter their ports at night, to run swiftly and noiselessly in and out of the inlets and shoals, at great risk of being captured.

In the winter of 1864 Wilmington was the only Southern port left for the blockade runners, so the blockade at the mouth of the Cape Fear had become dangerously effective. With Fort Fisher's fall the Cape Fear river's defenses fell.

Twenty steamers guarded the two inlets, besides two outer lines of fast cruisers between Wilmington and the friendly ports of Nassau and Bermuda. After dark Fort Fisher would turn its seaface guns upon the bar so as to frighten off the Federal boats and then the blockade runners would venture out and take their chances of running the gauntlet of the Federal blockading fleet.

This brief sketch of our coast defenses is a bare outline of the bravery of our Confederates in their endeavor to defend their State.

Park Development in North Carolina

By PAUL KELLEY,
Assistant Director of Conservation and Development.

FOR many years the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development and other leaders have worked toward the development of a system of State Parks and Forests to serve the recreational needs of the people, to preserve historic shrines as part of the State's forestry program.

At last it seems that these efforts are to bear fruit and within the next year or so it is believed that the State will have a fairly comprehensive system of parks and forests, located convenient to the several sections of the State.

Successful culmination of the program is made possible through various relief measures being carried out by the Federal Government. These programs will make possible not only the establishment of many new State Parks and Forests, but also provide for extensive development for recreational purposes and forward the State's forestry program.

Previous to the new Federal program, North Carolina owned three State Parks whose areas and locations were as follows:

Mount Mitchell, 1200 acres—Yancey County.
Fort Macon, 420 acres—Carteret County.
Fort Raleigh, 16 acres—Dare County.
Rendezvous Mountain, 140 acres — Wilkes County.

None of these areas had been developed to any extent but Emergency Relief projects have brought facilities for development to each of these units.

A Civilian Conservation Corps camp has been located at Fort Macon for several months. This camp has completed a road from the eastern terminus of the Atlantic Beach Causeway to the Fort, making the park accessible by motor for the first time. The massive old fortification is being restored as nearly as possible to its status of approximately a hundred years ago when it was declared to be the peak in military fort construction. This State Park is near the inlet to Morehead Harbor.

The old fortification as Fort Macon was started in 1824 and finished in 1836 at a cost of about $463,700. In spite of the fact that there have been no means with which to care for the building, it still remains in fair condition of preservation and the Emergency Conservation Work program is returning it as nearly as possible to its original state.

A project for the restoration of old Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island is among those undertaken by North Carolina. The Roanoke Island Association which had years ago preserved the tract of land and the few remaining relics of the settlement, donated the sixteen and a quarter acres to the State—so the general supervision of the Restoration has been under the Conservation Department. Efforts are being made for a 60 mile park from Roanoke to Hatteras.

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park has been advocated by this Department and is an assured fact.

Recently the establishment of a camp near the top of Mount Mitchell, the outstanding attraction of Mount Mitchell State Park, has been authorized. The State Highway and Public Works Commission has committed itself to providing a toll free road to the top of Mount Mitchell, thereby meeting one of the conditions of the National Park Service for the establishment of a camp to develop the Park.

The park development will include the elimination of high forest fire hazards, cutting trails, erecting accommodations for visitors, and general projects to make the area more attractive.

Residents of Mecklenburg, Gaston and Cleveland counties are much elated over the fact that the

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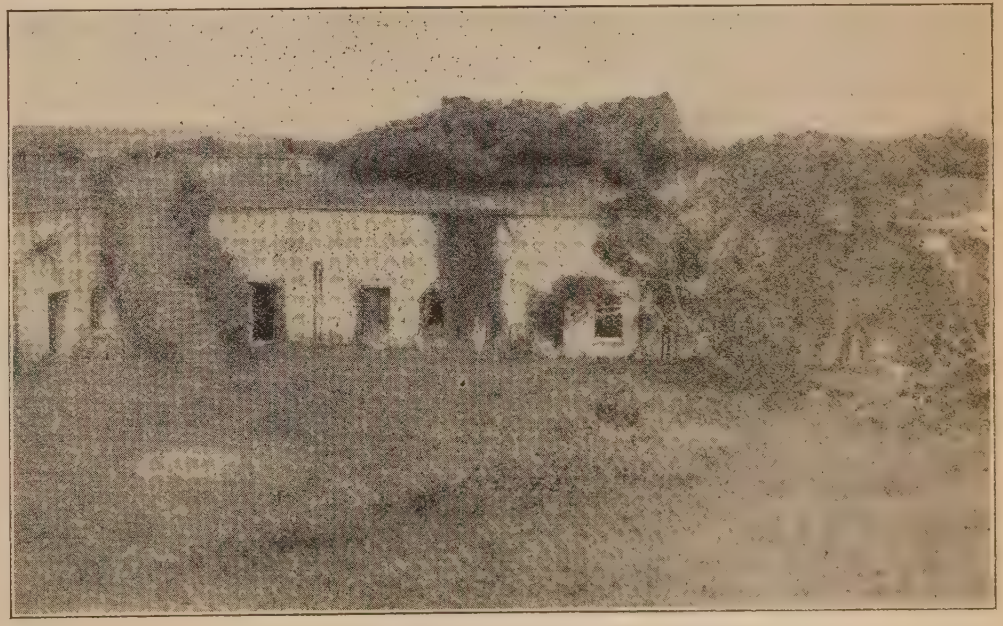

OLD FORT MACON

Racial Elements In North Carolina's Population

By A. R. NEWSOME,
(Head of History Department University of N. C.)

BEFORE 1650 the only inhabitants of the territory now comprising North Carolina were Indians. These were the original native North Carolinians; and from the Indian point of view, the intruding, land-hungry white men from across the sea were foreigners. But the Indians were killed and driven out, until now only a few of that race dwell within the State.

The first white race to settle North Carolina was the English. Though Sir Walter Raleigh's Colonization efforts were not successful as permanent settlement (before 1587) yet we must record the fact that it was the English who started the voyages toward this Colony. Beginning about 1650, English settlers came southward from Virginia into the Albemarle Sound section of North Carolina, thence into the Pamlico Sound and Cape Fear river regions.

"This rich and fertile land of the northeastern part of North Carolina, and the excellence of the climate, enabled the English to build up great plantations with establishments comparable to the estates of old England", (so writes an early historian). Gradually the settlements spread southward through the lower Cape Fear region, until the coastal plain of East Carolina was inhabited by many of English blood. Prior to this period in 1665 the Lords Proprietors had sent over Sir John Yeamans as Governor to the Clarendon colony on the Cape Fear, but in a few years this settlement vanished. Later, other Englishmen from Barbadoes and South Carolina established plantations from the mouth of this river and for miles beyond. Writing of the English leaders of this section, Col. A. M. Waddell, in his "A Colonial Officer and his Times", says: "No better society existed in America than that of these English men and for classical learning, wit, and oratory, and varied accomplishments, no generation of their successors has equaled them. Their hospitality was proverbial, most of them living on large rice plantations.

So we find that from 1650 until 1730, North Carolina was almost wholly English. In 1730, the estimated population was 35,000 and in 1760 the English numbered 45,000. They brought with them the English language, customs, dress, and ideas of government; and being the first settlers, they established North Carolina as an English community.

Most of them did not come to this state directly, on account of the dangerous coast; they came in search of good lands from other English colonies on the mainland, chiefly Virginia. Many were from the sturdy law abiding moral class who had left England in search of freedom and to better their economic condition. These Englishmen were self reliant, zealous of liberty and insistent on preserving all the rights and privileges of Englishmen.

The most important contributions of the English to the history and civilization of North Carolina are the language, the form and character of government and the principles of constitutional liberty upon which depend the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people.

In the eighteenth century, before the American Revolution three non-English groups came to North Carolina and settled near and under the government of the English, The Scotch Highlanders, the Scotch-Irish, and the Germans.

The Highland Scotch began to come to North Carolina from the wild and mountainous northern part of Scotland about 1729, bringing with them bagpipes, kilts, proverbial thrift, peculiar dialect, picturesque costumes, social customs, and the clan system. As their population increased, they found it increasingly difficult to make a living from the poor and rocky soil of the homeland. They were loyal to the house of Stuart which had been driven from the English throne; and in 1745 they staged a revolt designed to place Prince Charles Stuart on the throne. But the English government crushed them in the battle of Culloden in 1746, laid waste their country, killed great numbers, and confiscated the land of the clan leaders. Beginning in 1729 and in greatly increased numbers from the battle of Culloden until the American Revolution, the Scotch Highlanders emigrated to North Carolina. They settled together in the upper Cape Fear valley. They founded Camp Bellton, renamed Cross Creek and later Fayetteville. Many of them were well to do. Flora McDonald Preserver of Prince Charlie most famous of the Highland Scotch settlers. In 1775, they numbered approximately 15,000. Having suffered so much at home because of disloyalty to the established government, they did not want to take part in any other revolutions and in the American Revolution, which began soon after they arrived, they were in general loyal to the British King. They raised troops to fight for the King, but were defeated by the North Carolina patriots at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in 1776. Being regarded as disloyal, some of them were forced to leave North Carolina. But most of them remained and their descendants, by their thrift, industry and ability, have contributed much to the development of North Carolina.

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Dean of North Carolina Historians
SAMUEL A'COURT ASHE

By ARCHIBALD HENDERSON
Biographer, University of North Carolina.

I WISH to pay a tribute to the living North Carolina writer who has performed the greatest service to his generation and conferred the greatest benefits to posterity. After mature consideration, one name stands conspicuous above all others—this is the name of Samuel A'Court Ashe, 95-year-old Confederate Veteran and Christian gentleman.

The many years of intensive study, close research and minute sifting of historical evidence which Captain has given in his two-volume History of North Carolina, gives it an exceptional value, aside from the mere question of minuteness in accuracy and in the courageous truth seeking of the author.

As a distinguished member of a family with a record for long maintained eminence, perhaps unsurpassed in this state, it fell to the lot of Samuel A. Ashe to narrate the conspicuous achievements of his ancestors. This he has done with a restrained sincerity, not unmixed with a glow of quiet ardor, which is not unpleasing * * * The number of his publications and addresses, newspaper and magazine articles, pamphlets, sketches on North Carolina history are legion (and he is still writing them). No one, not even Captain Ashe, has attempted to enumerate them. But there is one particular historical work, of exceptional value, which deserves special commendation. This is the "Biographical History of North Carolina," edited by Capt. Ashe, with the assistance of the late Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, and the promoter and publisher of the work, Charles L. Van Noppen. For care and excellence in the writing, for the high level maintained throughout, and for the unusual trustworthiness of the contents, no other State has a similar work that surpasses it. The thanks of the State of North Carolina is due the author for this patriotic work. * * *

So I am sending sentiments of good cheer to the Dean of North Carolina writers who yields to no one in his love for the old North State and has given the best of his thoughts and energy to her service. Best wishes for Captain Ashe in the happy consciousness of the Commonwealth's Gratitude.

Legend of The White Doe (*Virginia Dare*)

By R. B. CREECY

IN the early part of the 17th century (about the year 1615), the Indian hunters who lived on Roanoke Island, (North Carolina) were greatly excited by seeing a milk-white doe among the herd of deer that were then commonly found on the island.

It attracted the attention of the hunters because it was one of the most beautiful of the herd, also the fleetest and because the most skillful marksman could not kill it with an arrow. She came to be well-known on Roanoke Island and was often found on the site of the old city of Raleigh, apart from the other deer.

All efforts seemed in vain, to entrap the white doe who seemed to have a charmed life. Some thought she was the omen of good, others that she was the spirit of some departed one.

Sometimes she would be seen on the high grounds of Croatan, sometimes in the swamps and often on the sands of Kill Devil Hills, often alone, sad and beautiful.

The news of the white doe spread far and wide, and old Winginia called a council of Indian chiefs to determine what to do. They all came armed with bows and arrows, determined to have a grand hunt. The chiefs, after a feast, stationed themselves along the course of the white doe, when pursued by the hunters, to either exhaust her in the chase or to slay her with their deadly arrows. Winginia took his place at Raleigh City, where the doe always passed and stopped.

The bow of Wanchese differed from the others, for long ago in his visit to England with the first white man, the great Queen had given him an arrow-head made of solid silver. She had told him that it would kill the bearer of a charmed life that no other arrow would wound. Wanchese took his stand at Kill Devil Hill, with his charmed arrow; ready for the hunt.

Manteo, who had received baptism from the white men, started the doe in the marshy land of Wocokan. She was unharmed at the twang of the bowstring, and sped with swiftness through the tangle-

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A TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA

(As Broadcast By General Motors in their "Parade of States.")

TO NORTH CAROLINA, the Old North State, the "Tar Heel State," one whose greatness has been achieved by her own native sons and daughters with little aid from without * * * to North Carolina, we pay tribute.

One of the thirteen original states, she has played in many fields the heroic role of the pioneer. On her soil was planted the first English Colony in what is now the United States, and the first Anglo Saxon child in the New World was born here. Virginia Dare was the child and her name lingers on in our memories, though her fate is forever veiled in the mystery of the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island.. In North Carolina, on the wind-swept sand hills of Kitty Hawk, the Wright Brothers flew the first air plane.

The Old North State gave to the Nation Presidents Polk and Johnson, and from the same sturdy pioneer stock sprang Andrew Jackson. Her rugged mountains bred ruggedness in the character of Daniel Boone.

Those mountains have not lost either their ruggedness or their charm. Dreamily beautiful they are * * * the Blue Ridge and the Great Smokies "The Land of the Sky," * * * covered with virgin forests, cut through with foaming rivers, peopled by hardy mountain folks who still preserve in their speech and customs the traditions of Elizabethean England.

From Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, an empire of fertile valleys and plains slopes down to the Atlantic, an empire boasting climate of splendid variety, an almost bewildering wealth of products.

Down from the mountains come the rivers and streams to be transformed into the magic of electric energy, and so to drive the wheels of hundreds of textile mills and the vast tobacco factories of Durham, Winston-Salem and Reidsville.

Up to the mountains and to the pine forests go tourists from all over our land, to find health and refreshment and delight at Asheville, Southern Pines and Pinehurst, the coastal resorts, at Wrightsville, Atlantic, and Carolina Beaches, Nags Head, Beaufort, and many other beauty spots.

You, too must go. You must ride along the famous modern roads of North Carolina, penetrating every corner of the State. North Carolina has so many places of interest that it is hard to know just where to start and where to stop—to reach all the historic and scenic landmarks. You must visit Raleigh, the charming old Capitol, whose State House is one of architectual beauty. You must see Greensboro, where Dolly Madison and O'Henry were born; the battlefields of Guilford Court House, Moores' Creek Bridge, with their interesting monuments; the oldest State University in America, at Chapel Hill; and Duke University at Durham, so munificiently endowed by the generosity of one of the State's devoted sons; Fort Bragg (near the old Scotch city of Fayetteville) the largest artillery camp in the United States; then go to the great Sounds, along the Coast where fishermen and hunters find the sportsman's dream of happiness fulfilled.

North Carolina extends an invitation to the people of America, knowing that gracious friendliness has ever been the portion of those who come within her borders.. Step into your car and come. Come and linger here.

Nowhere is the past more interesting or the present more inspiring than in the Old North State.

SIAMESE TWIN POPLAR TREE GROWING IN CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Scene taken in Pisgah National Forest in the Western Part of North Carolina and shows an example of the luxuriant plant growth in that section.

Particular efforts are made to extend full recreational benefit of these Federal reservations to the public. Game protection program is carried out and the streams of the National Forests are stocked at intervals with game fish.

Scene on Greenfield Lake at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Some idea of the charm and ruggedness of Linville Gorge may be had from this photograph looking from Linville Mountain toward Shortoff. Considerable attention has been drawn toward this area lately with many factors working toward its acquisition as a State Park.

Southern Collection at University of North Carolina

By PROF. J. G. DER. HAMILTON, Director.

WITH the completion of a new and permanent building at a cost of $125,000.00 the University of North Carolina, in pursuance of a plan which it has contemplated for many years, has undertaken the establishment of a great Library of Southern Historical Material or of Southern human records.

For some years there has been an excellent nucleus for such a collection, with an unique body of North Carolina, consisting of nearly 50,000 bound volumes and pamphlets, particularly notable. Many of these titles, on account of the early connection of North Carolina with Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, touch the history and development of these states as well. Supplementing this material, is the library of the department of rural and social science, including thousands of titles, results of numerous investigations. Included also is a large and growing collection of classified newspaper clippings.

The Library has a large and rapidly increasing collection of bound newspapers and the most extensive collection of bound periodicals to be found in the South.

The Kenan collection of material dealing with the War Between the States, established about twenty-five years ago, has brought together a very valuable body of printed material relating to every southern state. The Library owns, in addition, much printed and manuscript bearing on the same subject.

The collection of the North Carolina Historical Society, housed in the Library, includes a great mass of manuscripts of interest and value. Within the past decade numerous donations of books and pamphlets and manuscripts, relating to the South, have been made by individuals in various parts of the South who approve the plan, and much more promised for the near future, for the material is growing by leaps and bounds.

This southern collection, as planned, will include, so far as is possible today, every book or pamphlet of any kind on any subject written in the South or by a southerner which deals in any way with the southern states, their people or their problems.

It now contains state publications of every sort, historical works, monographs, biographies, genealogical works, reports of organizations, files of newspapers of southern states. Diaries, unpublished reminiscences, letters, plantation records, revealing the life and thought of the South.

The purpose and scope of this collection is to gather anything, everything, throwing light on the past and present of the southern states.

Many years of experience in searching for such material has proved to me the irreplaceable waste of historical material that has occurred through the years of the South's history. Today, the general run of women show far greater appreciation of the value of historical material and the necessity for its preservation.

There still remains in the South a vast wealth of this material, which should be placed in fireproof repositories, and this is what we are trying to accomplish for our Library collection.

The University of North Carolina has approached this great undertaking in no narrow institutional or state attitude. It conceived the plan as one which should be undertaken by a southern institution of learning which has and will continue to have a large group of trained men, teachers and students, engaged in research. Its library, of many volumes, is organized for the task of making such a collection, of preserving it, and so handling it as to make it completely available to investigators.

The state of North Carolina is bound more closely by ties of blood and sympathy to all the other southern states than is any other, and the University itself, through over 140 years of existence, has formed even closer ties with all the South

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VIEWS AROUND THE STATE UNIVERSITY, AT CHAPEL HILL, FIRST STATE UNIVERSITY OPENED (1795)

North Carolina Women of The Sixties

By MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON

IT HAS been said of Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, that she was like some jewel, "full of fire." She has also been called "the Greatest Woman of North Carolina." Certainly the work of this brilliant woman of the Sixties stands out differently from that of any other of North Carolina's women.

Mrs. Spencer's "Last Ninety Days of the War," written in '66 (at the request of Governor Vance) is invaluable as a vivid and true picture of those last terrible days and the beginning of the Reconstruction period in the State. This history, a classic, depicts North Carolina's part in the struggle and is one of the greatest things accomplished by any of our women of that day—written by one who saw and endured in this great drama.

Mrs. Spencer's "Child's History of North Carolina" is also a true story of that day.

The journals and letters of Mrs. Spencer have been compiled into a book which recalls to the present generation the great services of this woman of the Sixties, who was said by Gov. Vance "to be the equal in intellect and worth of any other woman in America."

Mrs. Spencer's services to her State during those dark days was direct and personal, having been the friend and counselor of the War Governor, Zebulon B. Vance, and others of the State's leaders who often sought her counsel. Being a resident of Chapel Hill, many of the brilliant men who attended the University there during the war, and after, were influenced by her remarkable personality, and through them she contributed greatly toward shaping the destinies of North Carolina. Her great work was in denouncing the outrages of Reconstruction, and by her pen, encouraging the people to be steadfast and true. To her was due largely, the overthrow of the carpetbagger and his exodus from North Carolina..

Mrs. Spencer wrote and spoke, and prayed unceasingly for the overthrow of the foul gang that was polluting her beloved University Halls in these days following the War. The University, which had remained open through the four years of warfare, during Reconstruction was closed to students and the dormitories turned into stables for horses of Federal soldiers sent to overcome the Southern people in their resistance to carpet-baggers's government.

Cornelia Spencer, through the Press of the State, thundered defiance to oppressive authority, and to the Alumni of the University everywhere she uttered rallying cries for the revival of this seat of learning.

Her labors and prayers were answered, and she saw the University restored to its own—a day triumphant for her, to whom was most due its reopening.

Throughout the four dreary years of the War she had encouraged and cheered the students who had remained at Chapel Hill, being their comrade and counselor, besides working for the soldiers who were fighting she was caring for many needy families.

So with the downfall of this state in Reconstruction, Cornelia Spencer's remarkable literary ability was shown, and her record of men and events in North Carolina during this critical period gives us a vivid picture of the times. So we hold high the name of Cornelia Phillips Spencer and the State of North Carolina has perpetuated it in the beautiful Woman's Building at the University.

In her "Last Ninety Days of the War," Mrs. Spencer pays this tribute to her fellow women of the Confederacy: "When I forget you, O Ye Daughters of My country, your labors of love, your Charity, Faith and Patience—all through the dark and bloody days; lighting up the gloom of war with tender graces of women's devotion and self-denial, and now in your energy and cheerful submission, in toil and poverty and humiliation—when I cease to do homage in your virtues and your excellencies, may 'my right hand forget its cunning, and voice be in silent dust.'" * * *

Mrs. Frances Fisher Tiernan, of Salisbury, known to the Literary world as "Christian Reid" has given a name to the State's Women of the Sixties, of which we are justly proud. Her father was Colonel Charles F. Fisher, Commander of the 6th North Carolina Regiment, giving his life at the first battle of Manassas. Out of her sorrow at his death grew her love for the Confederacy and the History of the South was a passion with her. She was the first Historian of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and later, until her death, was Honorary President. She gave of her unquenchable spirit to the Southern Cause, and placed the gifts of her mind, heart and pen at its service, writing that beautiful and stirring War Drama, "Under The Southern Cross." This was later played before many Southern audiences, for the creation of monuments in bronze and stone to the Confederates.

As a novelist we halo "Christian Reid's" name in special admiration for the true and perfect pictures she penned of the Confederacy. The soldiers of her father's regiment adored her, at the mention of her name they would almost stampede the house.

In 1874, with one stroke of her pen, "Christian Reid" gave Western North Carolina the name by which it was to become famous around the world—The Land of the Sky—in a most delightful book describing most vividly the grandeur of our mountains. The greatest literary honor ever paid Frances Fisher was the presentation to her of a gold medal by a distinguished French Literary Society after her story, "The Lady Dela Crucis" had been translated into French. She was also made a member of the exclusive society, "The Order of the Golden Rose of France." It has been said of her

that "she was like unto a harp of a thousand strings, vibrating with harmony, music falling from every string, the cadence lingering to charm the ear, dying never, but living on and on down the ages."

There is nothing more powerfully dramatic and compelling than her wonderful patriotic poem "Gloria Victis," a hymn of triumphant victory in honor of the Confederate soldiers' bravery. Her poem "Regret," a refrain of the heart, is considered by many one of the finest poems by any North Carolinian. Her "Valerie Aylmer," written in the Sixties, while she was still a young woman, stands today a work of art in the literary world.

When the World War came no one was more devoted to the allied cause than she. Though ill and scarcely able to leave her room, she gave some of the most inspiring speeches in Salisbury, being a gifted public speaker.

Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, a daughter of Thomas Polk Devereaux of Raleigh, was a literary genius of the Sixties.. This Confederate woman used her pen with poetry and prose in telling the story of the South, her work as a poet being especially valuable. The wife of a Confederate soldier, Colonel William J. Clarke, her heart was with the South and the Old North State always, and in verse she poured forth the sufferings and glory of the Confederacy. It has been said that one of her poems "Must I Forget," is not excelled by Byron, and that she was akin to Wadsworth in style. Her poem "General Lee At the Battle of the Wilderness" has a note of the sublime, while the "Rebel Sock," contains a humorous touch. Her "Social Reminiscences of Noted North Carolinians" is a collection of interest and her "Carolina Carols" contain fine contributions of her own as well as of others (written in 1854). Mrs. Clarke also contributed to the "Land We Love," one of the most interesting of her writings being the sketch of "Aunt Abby House, the Irrepresible."

Mrs. Clarke's pen name in poetry was "Tenelia," while in prose it was "Stuart Leigh." During the Reconstruction Period Mary Clarke supported many who were in need, by her writings. * * *

Miss Sarah Anne Tillinghast of Fayetteville, in '65, gave to the South a beautiful poem "Answer to the Conquered Banner," a fit mate to Father Ryan's famous poem. Her "Carolina's Dead," was written as a Memorial Day ode to our Fallen Heroes and is a beautiful tribute to the Man in Gray. Miss Tillinghast wrote many interesting sketches describing War days in her community, and was noted for her witty answers to the Yankees when they were occupying Fayetteville. * * *

Mrs. Fannie Downing has left some beautiful verses which were published in "The Land We Love," a magazine edited by General D. H. Hill, following the War. Her "Memorial Flowers" is a lengthy and charming poem that breathes the love Southern women have for Memorial Day.

Her "Reconstruction" is also a poem of real literary merit, as well as many others from her pen that have been loved and admired.

Though a native of Virginia, Mrs. Downing came to North Carolina as a young woman to make her home in Mecklenburg County. * * *

Mrs. A. L. Pendleton of Warrenton, contributed greatly to the literary and historical work of this State, beginning as a girl in the Sixties. Even at the age of eighty-nine this lovely lady was a living page from the Old South, and her literary style is beautiful and fine. Besides her many poems of real merit her booklet entitled "Last Words of Confederate Heroes" was filled with beautiful tributes to those men who followed Lee.

Mothers of Many Sons

Among the North Carolina mothers whose names should be recorded in our Honor Roll are those who sent an unusual number of sons to the Confederate Army. Mrs. Lemuel Simpson of Alamance County, gave all her sons, eleven. Mrs. Reuben Jones of Scotland County, in sending her eleven boys said, "I cannot hold you, when your country calls you."

Mrs. Robert Tolar of Cumberland County, gave her husband, nine sons, one son-in-law, and her fifteen year old grandson.

Another mother of nine sons was Mrs. Robert Thomas of Granville County. Also giving nine sons was Mrs. Nancy Stinson of Chatham County, who equipped a company with her kinsfolk. Nine sons were given by Mrs. James Deaton of Iredell County.

Mothers of eight sons were Mrs. Farquahard Smith of Cumberland County, the widow Stephens of Buncombe County, and Mrs. Black, a neighbor, sending her husband and seven sons. The widow Polly Ray of Cumberland County, who gave her seven sons, lost them all on the battlefield. Other mothers of seven were: Mrs. Olive Tatum of Bladen County; Mrs. Mason Wiggins of Halifax County; Mrs. Thomas Moore, Alamance County; Mrs. Sally Mickles, Burke County; Mrs. David Stephenson, Johnston County; Mrs. Jane Stratford, Guilford County; and Mrs. Neal McLean of Scotland County. We might record many mothers of six, five and four sons and our list contains the mother

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BENTONVILLE MONUMENT

Collet Leventhorpe

By CLARENCE GRIFFIN

OF THE twenty-six officers in the Confederate service from North Carolina, with, and above, the rank of Brigadier-General Collet Leventhorpe was conceded to be one of the best trained in military tactics, outstanding disciplinarian and the best equipped officer in the service.

There has been a doubt in the minds of Tarheel historians as to whether North Carolina received her proportionate share of officers in the Confederate military service and why, also, the apparent abilities and the known achievements of these officers were seemingly never given their just recognition.

Brigadier-General Collet Leventhorpe, brilliant scholar, doctor and soldier, was a man of undoubted ability, talent and courage. Casting his lot with his adopted people at the outbreak of the tremendous cataclysm of the War Between the States, he gave his best to the service. For three years he served uncomplainingly as a Colonel before the long deserved promotion was given him. For three years he confined his ability as a leader and soldier to a minor rank, while those about him were promoted out of turn, and without a word of complaint from this big-hearted officer. When the unsolicited promotion came it was first conferred by Governor Zebulon Vance, on behalf of a grateful people of the commonwealth, and the rank was not officially recognized by the Confederate States Government until some months later.

Collet Leventhorpe was born in Plymouth, England, May 13, 1815. He came of good English stock and for several years served in the British army, attaining the rank of captain in the cavalry. Under the rigid discipline of English army life he underwent experiences that were to make him one of the Confederacy's outstanding leaders. He resigned his commission in the British army and came to America on a pleasure trip and to visit several points of interest in the Southern states. He also engaged to a limited extent in mining. Making his headquarters in Charleston young Leventhorpe frequently made trips through Western North Carolina. It was on one of these trips that he met a young woman of charm that was to change the entire course of his career, and gain for North Carolina a citizen who was in later years to lead many of her sons to battle. This young lady was Louisa Bryan, daughter of General Edmund Bryan one of Rutherfordton's first citizens and a man of prominence and high standing in the business, social and political circles of the then straggling county-seat. Young Leventhorpe's visits to Rutherfordton and Asheville became more frequent. At length he insisted that this attractive young woman become his bride. Upon consulting General Bryan he questioned the young suitor at length as to his financial standing. Leventhorpe explained that he was entitled to an annual stipend of approximately $1,250. General Bryan, fearful that this sum would be insufficient to maintain his daughter in her accustomed manner, insisted that he prepare himself for some business in event this stipend was withdrawn. Not daunted by the turn of affairs he at once returned to Charleston where he entered college and took a course in medicine. While in school there he was awarded the college's silver cup, which was the highest award of honor and efficiency that could be given a scholar.

Upon the completion of his course Leventhorpe returned to Rutherfordton and took up the practice of medicine in that town. There he practiced for a number of years and was the physician of some of the most notable and highly respected citizens of the village.

On August 10, 1847, he petitioned the justices constituting the court of pleas and quarter sessions for a decree of naturalization, the first step in securing citizenship papers. (At that date all aliens made their declarations before the local courts, who had exclusive jurisdiction. The Federal government today has jurisdiction in these matters.) Although Leventhorpe had been in the United States several years, it is doubtful whether he had seriously considered becoming an American citizen until he settled at Rutherfordton. His successful practice of medicine was securing for him a neat annual income, and he was about to become the husband of the belle of the village. These factors were doubtless taken into consideration. He sets out in his declaration that he is a subject of Her Majesty, the present Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; that he has been for more than three years a resident of the United States of America; and that it is his intention to become a citizen and renounce all allegiances and fidelity to any and every foreign potentate, state or sovereignty, etc., and asked to be administered the oaths.

Two years later, on August 8, 1849, he again appeared before the court and "took the oaths prescribed by the Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, and complied in all respects with the provisions of the said Acts * * * it is adjudged and decreed, that Collet Leventhorpe be absolved from his allegiance to all foreign governments, princes, potentates, or powers, and that he is hereby naturalized and declared to be a citizen of the United States."

Prior to this, on April 1, 1849, he was married to Miss Louisa Bryan.

After becoming a citizen of the United States Leventhorpe continued the practice of medicine, and he and his talented wife were among the leaders of Rutherfordton's ante-bellum society. It is said that their home was the scene of many brilliant social events, for young and old, in which Dr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe participated; and they were frequently hosts at grand balls and parties characteristic of the old South.

The serenity of the county and nation was soon broken. Between 1850 and 1860 the county, along with the state and nation, passed through a crucial period leading up to the great climax of 1861-65. Mutterings of the coming storm were clear and distinct. National politics had become a national problem. The Whigs had disbanded, the Democrats were divided into factions, and the Abolitionists had united with the disorganized elements of the Whigs, Know-Nothings, Free-Soilers and other political fragments until there was in the north a well organized, compact party determined to destroy the old South and its institutions at any cost. This culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States in 1860. In the rapidly happening events of 1860-61 North Carolina found herself, along with several of the other states, a member of the Southern Confederacy. The state, much peturbed, by the turn of events, cast her lot with those of her southern sisters in the war that immediately resulted.

Collet Leventhorpe, a staunch southerner, at once offered his services as a volunteer to his chosen people. There was no hesitancy on his part. The training and discipline which he had undergone in his early manhood while in the British military service at once marked him as a man suitable for training and leading the youth of his adopted county in the war that was to follow. When Company C, 16th Regiment, was organized in Rutherfordton he volunteered as an officer, but local jealousies resulted in his defeat when the company officers were elected. He immediately volunteered his services to the state and was accepted, and attached to the 34th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, as Colonel. The 34th was composed of ten companies of Western North Carolina soldiers, all in the flower of young manhood and ninety per cent of them unmarried. The Regiment was drawn from Ashe, Lincoln, Rowan, Mecklenburg and Montgomery counties, with three companies from Rutherford and two from Cleveland. This regiment was organized at High Point October 26, 1861, and Leventhorpe elected Colonel. The winter of 1861 was spent at High Point and Raleigh under rigid discipline and hard drilling. In the spring of 1862 the Regiment was moved to Hamilton where Leventhorpe put it to "playing war" and led his command to believe they could sink all the gunboats that could come up the river.

In 1862 the Bethel Regiment, or the First North Carolina Volunteers, was re-organized and given the official designation number of the Eleventh Regiment. On March 31 Leventhorpe was commissioned Colonel of that regiment. Clarke, in his Regimental Histories, makes the statement that Leventhorpe was probably the best finished and best equipped regimental field officer in the Confederate service.

Taking command of the Eleventh Regiment he at once brought to its discipline and training the experience of his English army life. So thoroughly did he discipline and train his regiment, that when it was incorporated into the Army of Northern Virginia, the Inspector-General of that army reported to General Robert E. Lee that the Eleventh Regiment of North Carolina troops was the best equipped, best drilled and best armed regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment had been stationed at Camp Davis, near Wilmington, N. C., where for three months it had undergone the severest drilling that any troops ever underwent. With revellee at daybreak; company drill at 6 a. m., guard mounting at 8 a. m.; squad drill at 9 a. m.; battalion drill at 11 a. m.; battalion drill again and dress parade, the regiment soon became so complete a machine that its evolutions were as accurate as clockwork and obtained from Leventhorpe the begrudging compliment, as he one day dismissed the battalion: "Not quite as proficient as British Regulars!"

"The first day at Camp Mangum that Colonel Leventhorpe went with the regiment on dress parade," says Clarke, "and after the adjutant had saluted the colonel drew his sword, and 'The Eleventh!' came in the most powerful voice we had ever heard from human lips. A loud laugh from the men greeted that potent voice, but that laugh was never heard again. Soon every officer and man knew that he had met his friend in distress and commander on duty. Love and respect took the place of indifference and from then until now none of his soldiers have named him but with love and honor."

Leventhorpe continued in command of the Eleventh regiment and performed well the duties devolving upon him. The fortunes of war carried his command through engagements in Virginia and to the fateful battle of Gettysburg, which was fought in July, 1863. The Eleventh, with other regiments of the brigade, was called upon to brave the withering fire from Cemetery Ridge on July 1st. While advancing at the head of his command Leventhorpe fell seriously wounded, well advanced on the field. In this battle the Eleventh lost 250 men out of 550 engaged, and all of the officers of the regiment, as well as those of the 26th North Carolina, supporting, were either killed or wounded.

"The Eleventh North Carolina, Colonel Leventhorpe commanding, and the 26th North Carolina, Colonel Burgwyn commanding," said General Heth in his official report, "displayed conspicuous gallantry, of which I was an eye witness, and the whole brigade fought as well and displayed as heroic courage as was ever my fortune to witness on a battlefield."

While being removed from the field of battle, the ambulance in which Colonel Leventhorpe lay was captured by the enemy. He was held a short time and exchanged. After sufficiently recovering from his wounds he re-entered service. The strenuous duties of his two years in the field and the wound that he had suffered impaired his health, therefore he did not return to his old command, but was appointed colonel in the North Carolina Reserves.

In the later years of the war state officials, justices of the peace and militia officers were organied into companies, by counties and into battalions, and were designated by law as home guards. The field officers were appointed by the governor for the various counties. Colonel Leventhorpe was appointed to a command in the home guard with the rank of Brigadier-General. The force, when called into the field, consisted of about four regi-

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Letters of Jefferson Davis to Centennial Committee

(Copy of President Jefferson Davis' last letter of a public nature, written from a sick bed just five weeks before his death. The occasion was the Centennial Celebration of the Ratification by North Carolina of the Constitution of the United States, at Fayetteville, November 21st, 1889. In this is set forth some of the high lights of North Carolina's history, being a real tribute from the only President of the Southern Confederacy. The original letter is now in the Confederate Museum at Fayetteville.)

Beauvoir, Miss., Oct. 30, 1889

Gentlement of the Centennial Committee, Fayetteville, N. C.:

Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's Centennial, to be held at Fayetteville, on the 21st of November next, was duly received; but this acknowledgment has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches, I find that cherished hope unrealized, and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the Centennial Celebration.

It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them, with just pride, to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the unalienable rights of the people—even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation and in defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter, boldly defying Kings, Lords and Commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her defence, while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British Colonies of America.

Thus she sent troops, armed and equipped for service, into both Virginia and South Carolina, also dispatched a ship from the Port of Wilmington, with food for the sufferers in Boston, after the closing of that port by Great Britain. In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all," there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port. Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies, I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves.

I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of

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NORTH CAROLINA MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG

ORREN RANDOLPH SMITH

Designer of Confederate Flag

"They were wanting a flag at Montgomery,
A standard, a truth—not a myth;
And down from the blue of his mountains,
He answered—the young Orren Smith."
—Virginia Frazer Boyle.

MAJOR Orren Randolph Smith, designer of the Confederate Flag, "The Stars and Bars" (adopted by the Confederate States' Congress, March 4, 1861), was born in Warren County, North Carolina, December 18, 1827. He died at Henderson, N. C., March 3, 1913.

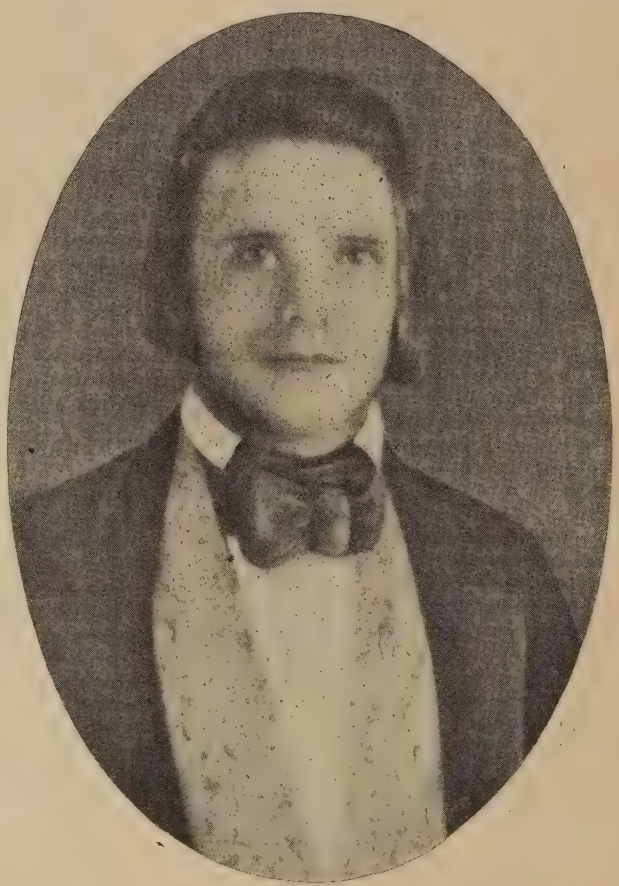
Many Memorials have been erected to Major Smith as the designer of the first official Confederate Flag. Among these are: By the North Carolina Division U. D. C., at Louisburg (his former residence), a beautiful marble fountain; Portrait in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, also given by the North Carolina Division; Portrait in the Hall of History at Raleigh, gift of the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans; in the Battle Abbey at Richmond, a portrait, given by the General Organization Confederate Veterans; at Calvary Church, Fletcher, N. C. (the Westminister of the South) the General Organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a boulder with bronze tablet stating that Major Smith was the designer of the Stars and Bars; and the most recent Memorial was a large Confederate Flag (of Major Smith's design) presented by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to National Cathedral in Washington, D. C., in memory of the designer. It hangs today as a mute symbol for what the South fought and takes its place with the Flag of each Southern State.

The four Confederate Organizations—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, The Sons of the Confederate Veterans, United Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association—after careful consideration decided that Orren Randolph Smith was the one whose design was accepted by the Confederate Congress on March 4, 1861. Therefore, these Memorials have been erected to Major Smith.

The description of the Flag as told by Orren Smith is as follows:

"The idea of my Flag I took from the Trinity—three in one, the three bars being the Church, State and Press. Red represented State, White the Church and Red for Freedom of Press, all bound together by a field of blue, the heavens over all, bearing a star for each State in the Confederacy. The seven white stars of same size, were placed in a circle showing that each state had equal rights and privileges, irrespective of size. The circle having neither head nor foot signify, "You defend me and I'll protect you."

Major Smith sent to Montgomery the model of his Flag (which was sewed together by his friend, Miss Rebecca Murphy), to be submitted to the Confederate Congress. Miss Murphy made a larger Flag of the same model nine by twelve feet, which was sent aloft on March 18, 1861, on the Court House Square at Louisburg, N. C., two months before North Carolina seceded. It is on this spot that the Memorial Fountain to Major Smith was erected.



ORREN RANDOLPH SMITH

North Carolina's Last Battle

Fought at Bentonville, Johnson County, March 19-21, 1865

By MRS. N. A. EDWARDS

SEVENTY years ago, last March, there occurred the greatest armed conflict that North Carolina has ever had within its borders. This was the Bentonville battle, when Johnston's army confronted the whole of Sherman's army in the last important engagement of the War Between the States. Had it been one of the first of the four years of the war, history would have rung with the account of this three days fighting, but in the collapse of the Confederacy, it received relatively small attention.

In 1894, on October 10th, the Goldsboro "Rifles" erected a marble shaft in the Bentonville Cemetery where lie buried over three hundred unknown dead of the Confederate army. This plot adjoins the Harper home, that was used as a hospital during the battle. The Cemetery is cared for by the North Carolina Division United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On September 15th, 1927, a massive granite marker was placed by the North Carolina Division United Daughters of Confederacy, marking the spot where began this engagement. On the bronze tablet of this monument is the following inscription:

"This Memorial marks the Battlefield of Bentonville, where, on March 19-21, 1865, General Joseph E. Johnston, with about 14,000 Confederate troops, principally from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, checked the advance of Major General W. T. Sherman's Army of United States troops, until confronted with overwhelming numbers.

Conspicuous in this battle were three regiments and one battalion of North Carolina Junior Reserves in Major Robert F. Hoke's Division."

Since this time, good roads have made accessible the battleground, and many tourists visit this historic place. The breastworks, thrown up over seventy years ago, are in a perfect state of preservation, due to the constant falling of the needles from the stately pine forests, many of which have remained as they were when the battle was fought there. In the small area, about nine by three miles, there are probably about twenty-five miles of breastworks of the two armies, winding in and out among the arbutus and yellow jessamine which adorn this woodland in spring time. Many relics are found by visitors to this area, discarded guns being often picked up from their hiding places in the trenches. Bullets are incased in the trees, which now and then give way to age and lie postrate on the breastworks. Through the untiring efforts of the U. D. C. Chairman of the Battlefield of Bentonville, Mrs. John H. Anderson (former Historian General), attention has been brought to the Federal authorities of the historic value of this last battlefield of the Confederacy, and a recent survey has been made of this area by the Land Policy Department. It is earnestly hoped that with federal funds available, the Bentonville section should receive due consideration, and that it will be made into a National Park, that the breastworks may not be entirely obliterated. Some years ago, a survey was made by the War Department, and a favorable report of the value of this place was submitted to the United States Government. The State Historical Commission, the Conservation and Forestry Departments, and the N. C. Division, U. D. C., have heartily endorsed this project of Bentonville, and are optimistic over its being taken over for preservation. * * *

But let us briefly review those three days, March 19-21, when this last important battle took place.

After Sherman's devastation of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, and after leaving there, a small battle at Averasboro, on March 16th, the Federal army set out toward Goldsboro to proceed to Virginia to join General Grant at City Point.

To check Sherman's advance, General Johnston had brought troops to meet the Federals, eighteen miles below Smithfield, at the post office of Bentonville.

The Confederates, with about 14,000, undertook this with nearly 65,000 of Sherman's seasoned soldiers against them, and awaiting the latter in Goldsboro were many times that number.

On the first day of fighting the Confederates drove the Union soldiers deeper into the woods; on the second day, reinforcements arrived. By the night of the third day, Johnston withdrew to Smithfield to avoid being surrounded. Sherman did not cover his retreat, but continued on to Goldsboro, where he was joined by other Federal commanders. Although outnumbered five to one, the Confederates, with their meager equipment, made a valiant stand against Sherman's trained veterans, for three regiments and one battalion of Johnston's army were composed of the Junior Reserves of North Carolina, called by General Lee, "the seed corn of the Confederacy." If Sherman had realized the smallness of Johnston's army he would have continued the fight to a finish. Under General Johnston were such commanders as Generals Wade Hampton, Joseph E. Wheeler, Palmer, D. H. Hill, and Robert F. Hoke, whose written accounts of this battle give high praise to the men who fought so well in that bloody three days engagement. The following statement was made by General Wade Hampton (who not only took a conspicuous part at Bentonville, but who saw his seventeen-year-old son killed there).

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The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association

By A. R. NEWSOME, Secretary

THE STATE Literary and Historical Association was organized in 1900 to collect, preserve, produce, and disseminate State literature and history, to encourage public and school libraries, to establish an historical museum, to inculcate a literary spirit among our people, to correct printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina, and to engender an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation.

The Association has inaugurated successful movements for rural school libraries, North Carolina Day in the schools, the North Carolina Historical Commission, the Vance statue in Statuary Hall, a fire-proof State Administration Building, the defense of North Carolina's War record, the marking of battlefields, the Patterson Memorial Cup, the Valley Forge Memorial, the North Carolina Folk-Lore Society, the North Carolina State Art Society, and the Mayflower Society Cup. Its annual programs have been notable events in the literary and historical life of the State, with speakers of note.

The Association and the Folk-Lore and Art Societies seek to encourage history and literature, folk-lore and the fine arts as elements necessary to a rich civilization in North Carolina.

Awards of the Patterson Memorial Cup, established by Mrs. J. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, as an annual award to the best volume published by North Carolinians.

1905—John Charles McNeill, for poems later reprinted in book form as "Songs, Merry and Sad."
1906—Edwin Mims, for "Life of Sidney Lanier."
1907—Kemp Plummer Battle, for "History of the University of North Carolina."
1908—Samuel A'Court Ashe, for "History of North Carolina."
1909—Clarence Poe, for "A Southerner in Europe."
1910—R. D. W. Connor, for "Cornelius Harnett: An Essay in North Carolina History."
1911—Archibald Henderson, for "George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Work."
1912—Clarence Poe, for "Where Half the World is Waking Up."

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Anne Carter Lee

By MRS. CHARLES FISHER TAYLOR

IN the year 1862, Mrs. R. E. Lee and daughters went to White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, North Carolina. While there Anne was stricken with typhoid fever. Skilled physicians, loving ministrations of Mrs. Lee, and the family of the proprietor of the Springs, to restore her to her health, were unavailing. She passed to the spirit world at the age of 23 years. A flower budded on earth, to bloom in Heaven. She was laid to rest in the family cemetery of the proprietor, Mr. William Duke Jones.. General Lee, in the service of his country then at war, was unable to be at the funeral. In 1870, with his daughter Agnes, he visited the grave of Anne, silently wept, and said he did not desire her remains disturbed.

Thus, through the plan of God—a love trust we have (in North Carolina) to our care and keeping, the sacred shrine of Anne Carter Lee. Hence, in this year, known as "Lee Year," North Carolina is sharing not only in the dedication of Stratford Hall, Virginia, but we are dedicating on October 20, 1935, the 73rd anniversary of the death of Anne Lee, a four acre plot surrounding the cemetery in which is her grave, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jones. A boulder with appropriate inscription will be unveiled, and also markers erected on the State Highway to designate the "Anne Carter Lee Memorial Boulevard" leading to the grave, thus enabling travelers to visit this shrine.

Through the initiative of the late Joseph Speed Jones, the beautiful monument which stands as a sentinel at her tomb, carved from native granite by an invalid Confederate Soldier, Mr. Zerald Crowder, was unveiled in 1866. Generals W. H. F. and Custis Lee were present. Mrs. Lee has written "I love to think of her lying in that beautiful spot."

The following inscription was furnished by General Lee:

ANNE C. LEE
Daughter of R. E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee
Born at Arlington June 18, 1839
and died at the White Sulphur Springs,
Warren County, N. C.
October 20, 1862.

"Perfect and true are all His ways
Whom Heaven adores and Earth obeys."

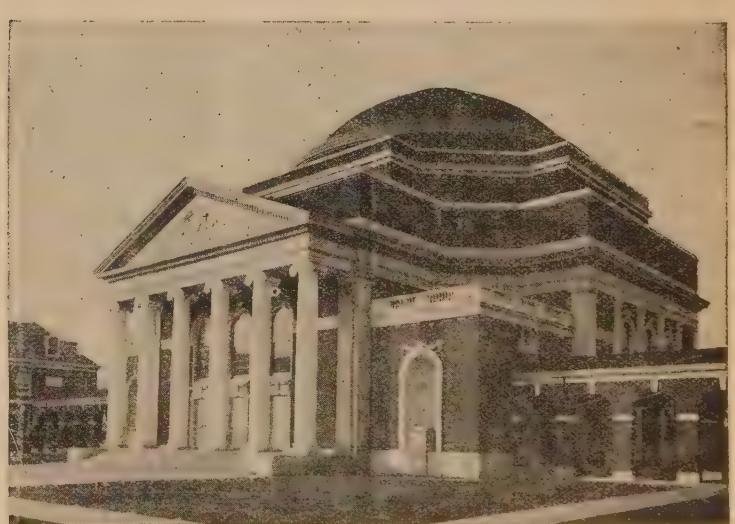
In April, 1925, a Long Leaf Pine tree from North Carolina was planted near the Lee Mansion at Arlington, Virginia, as a living memorial to Anne C. Lee.. This was a notable occasion, with officials of both the Army and Navy attending. Music was furnished by the Fort Myer Band.

An Interesting View of Duke University Campus

A portion of the main quadrangle of Duke University, where the dormitory courts are situated, is shown in the above view. To the left is the clock tower on Crowell House and to the right is a part of Kilgo House.

View on Woman's College Campus Duke University

The auditorium is at the head of the quadrangle of the Woman's College of Duke University, a complete unit situated more than a mile from the main campus of the University.



Poets and Poetry of the Southland

By GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS

Unsung Song of The South

(C. H. Buchanan, Richmond, Ky.)

Oh, sing of our native sweet Southland,
Where martyrs have died to be free,
The land of true manhood and honor,
Where flashed the bright sword of Lee,
A land full of legend and beauty,
Unmatched in annals of old;
Her daughters as fair as the lilies,
Her sons untarnished by gold.

Her sunkissed regions are sacred
Because of the treasures they hold,
Of honored and battle-scarred heroes,
Whose dust is more precious than gold.
They sprang to the call of their country,
Nor paled in the presence of might;
They died, but the grave of each hero,
Is a crypt in the temple of Right.

They lovingly clasped the old banner,
Now furled, but not in disgrace—
Her stars still light up the heavens
O'er sons of a Cavalier race,
Still proud of their blood of their sires,
Whose prowess has won them a name;
They keep the fires of valor
Aglow on the altars of fame.

Where once there was bitterest anguish
O'er a Cause that was loved and was lost,
And the tears of widows and orphans
Told the woe and the terrible cost.
Now echo sweet paeans of gladness
In hearts that have buried their wrongs
And the dirge of their sorrow and sighing
Is lost in the cornreaper's song.

From the crest of the treasure-rich mountains
Far down to the ship-burdened seas,
The flags of her swift coming progress
Unfurled, now float on the breeze.
Then, down with wrong's wreckage and ruin,
And away with the sycophant's plea;
The hope of the South is her manhood,
By valor forever made free!

Out of Flood

Rain . . . rain . . . rain . . .
To you remembering
Blight of sandstorms in the wake
Of arid months,
The quickening sound
Of rain on drouth-denatured ground
Spells resurrection,
Life.

Rain . . . rain . . . rain . . .
To me, who saw the pasture bars
Of heaven break
And milling herds tramp out the stars
In wild stampede
Upon a land that had no need
Of watering;
Who saw amid unbridled thunder
And pounding beat
Of flood
Oh highway, street,
The hopes of men go under;
Who caught my breath
In agony of fear
When life was snapped
From one whom I held dear—
A boy
A boy
Brave-hearted, good,
Whose going left a vacancy
Gaunt and still;
To me
Remembering lost joy
Rain portends destruction,
Death.

—Marie Barton.

The Hot Bug

As de sun clomb up he heabens, de hot bug* staht he song,
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
He hollah, hollah f'um de tree; he hollah loud an' long.
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
De tree-frawg open he mouf to sing, den cock he weddah eye,
An' take a long squinch up'a'ds, an' he fotch a mighty sigh,
Wif, "'Tain' no rain up yondah, tain' a speck ob use to cry,"
(An' hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)

Brer Crow go flappin' 'cross de fiel' on pow'ful lazy wing.
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
De lil' buhds am all so wahm dey plub fo'gits to sing.
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
De breeze jes' got so ti'ud dat hit cain't climb pas' de hill;
De leabes am so discou'aged dat dey're hangin' limp an' still;
De creek jes' trickle, trickle thoo de meadah pas' de mill,
(An' hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)

Dat sun keeps rollin' up'a'ds—an' he's mighty big an' bright—
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
Ol' Mistah Toad look at de sky, an' wish dat it was night.
(Hit's gwine to be a hot day in de mawnin'!)
Dat hot bug keep a-singin', an' I wish he'd quit it too,
De sky am jes' one pow'ful was'e ob brilliant, buhnin' blue,
Dis yearth what's been a swelt'rin', 'gine to sizzle, 'gins to stew,
(An' hit sutt'ny am a hot day in de mawnin'!)

*The locust.

—Katherine C. Everett.

Highlights of The North Carolina Division United Daughters of The Confederacy

By MRS. J. W. PARKER, Historian of Division

"Then here's to the loyal women
Of the State we love the best—
Who have kept alive through trying years
A page that will stand the test
Of all history's searchlights
Of all that the years set free;
The women who sealed the heart of the South
In the shrine of the U. D. C."

MORE than two thousand years ago Pericles, speaking of his countrymen who had fallen in a great war, said: "In all time to come whenever there shall be speech of great deeds they shall be had in remembrance." More truly than to the Athenian soldiery can these memorable words be applied to those North Carolinians who for four years carried the fortunes of the Confederacy upon the points of their bayonets; and just as truly can these words be applied to the North Carolina women of the sixties.

One of the most beloved and honored of the North Carolina women of the sixties was Mrs. William M. Parsley of Wilmington, "Mother" and organizer of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was made a widow of the Confederacy on April 6, 1865, her gallant young husband being killed three days before the surrender at Appomattox. State's Rights, Patriotism and Duty were her watchwords, and she continued after her husband's death to live up to these principles. She felt very keenly the call to help disabled soldiers and their families, and especially the widows and orphans. She was literally a "Mother" of the Confederacy, for she had loved and suffered and had lost.

In December 1894 Mrs. Parsley organized the Cape Fear Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Wilmington, this being the third Chapter joining the General organization, applying for Charter December 27, 1894.

In April, 1895, seven months after the General organization was perfected, Mrs. Parsley organized the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Wilmington, but it was April 28th, 1897 at the call of Mrs. Parsley that fifty women of the "Old North State" met at Wilmington and officially organized the Division. Mrs. Parsley was unanimously elected the first president. Chapters and individuals went to her for guidance and she always emphasized the importance of teaching the true history of the South.. The Division took for its flower the eglantine (State Emblem) and the motto "Haud Obliviscendum" (lest we forget).

The first State Convention was held in Wilmington October 3, 1897 at the Armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry, with Mrs. Parsley presiding. All six of the Chapters of the State were represented: Cape Fear, Rowan, Pamlico, Raleigh, Asheville, Vance County. The Pamlico Chapter of Wilming-

MRS. WM. PARSLEY, Founder of N. C. Division, U. D. C.

ton with 79 members was the largest chapter.

The objects of the North Carolina Division according to the Constitution were and still are "Historical, benevolent, educational and social." The president urged the chapters to collect Confederate relics for State and Chapter Museums, and offered from the Wilmington Light Infantry, its Armory, for the first Confederate Museum of North Carolina.

At the second Convention of the Division five new Chapters were reported, and through the years the organization has had a steady, healthy growth, until today it has 118 chapters with 6655 members and 23 Children of the Confederacy Chapters with 1,177 members.

From the beginning the Daughters have assisted in the work for those dear old heroes in Gray at the Soldier's Home at Raleigh and as one by one they answer the roll call in the Great Beyond it is a great satisfaction to the Daughters to know they have had a part in making their last days here more comfortable. The Daughters were active in getting the State Legislature to grant $1.00 per day for the Confederate Veterans.

In 1908 the Daughters conceived the idea of establishing a Confederate Woman's Home in Fayetteville. This Home was completed and formally opened on November 23, 1915, and today 40 residents enjoy the fruits of this loving service. A lovely hand-painted portrait of Mrs. William Parsley, founder of the State Division was presented to this Home in 1916.

In 1928 the Division built a Memorial Chapel at this Home, at the cost of $9,000.00. One Daughter made a donaton of $1,000.00, another gave a piano, and all were glad to have some part in this beautiful Chapel.

The Divisional Historian of 1906 urged the establishing of a Department of Archives and History in Raleigh for the preservation of valuable historical material and urged all Daughters to collect such material for this Department.

The year of 1912 marked the completion on Capitol Square at Raleigh the monument to Henry L. Wyatt, the first soldier killed in battle for the Confederacy. The following year the monument to the "Boy Soldiers of the University" was unveiled at Chapel Hill. This presents a very beautiful lesson of duty and patriotism to be taught the students at North Carolina's University, the design of the monument being very appropriate.

The Division and the State will ever be grateful to Colonel Ashley Horne of Clayton, for the beautiful monument he erected in 1914 to the Confederate Women of North Carolina and to show their appreciation in a small way the Daughters presented a portrait of Colonel Horne to the Hall of History. Later they presented the portraits of General Ricks and Pender and others to the Hall of History.

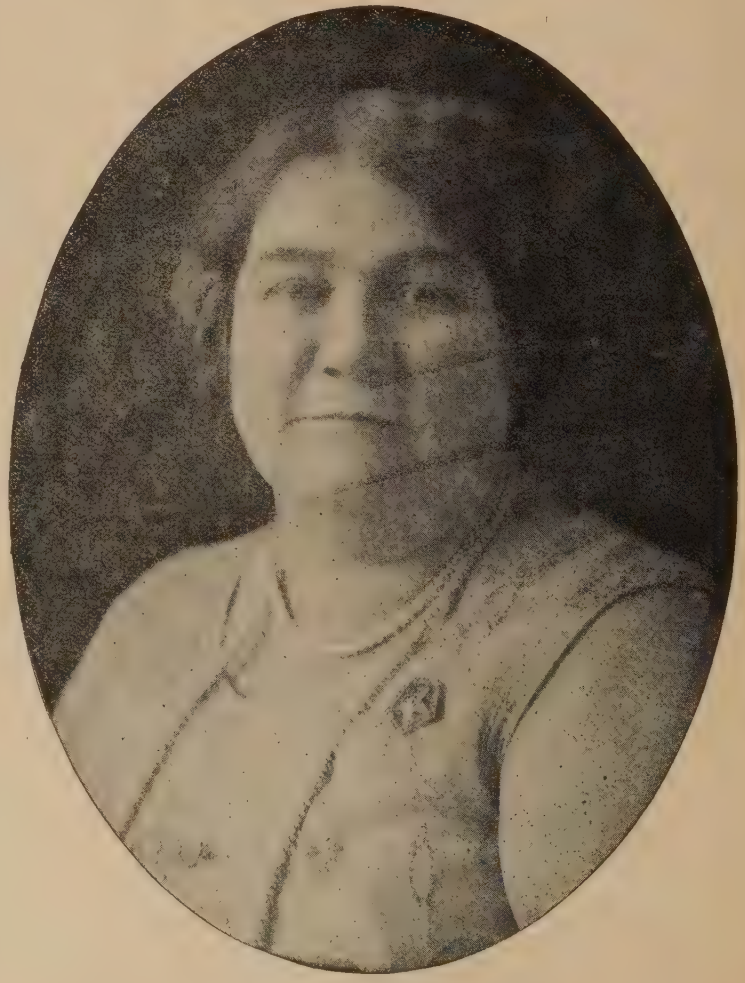
Many donations have been made for markers and monuments in and out of the State but one of the greatest events in the history of the Division occurred on July 3rd, 1929, when North Carolina's Gettysburg Monument was dedicated and unveiled. The Memorial is conceded to be one of the handsomest on the Battlefield and is eight by ten feet. Governor Gardner, who presided when it was unveiled truly said: "The first cornerstone of a Monument is laid in the hearts of a people."

At Wilson stands a marker to Mrs. Rebecca Winbourne, the maker of the first Confederate Flag, and at Louisburg and Fletcher, the "Open Air Abbey of the South" at Calvary Episcopal Church are markers to Orren Randolph Smith, the designer of the Stars and Bars. There is also a marker at Fletcher to H. F. Arnold who orchestrated Dixie and played it for the first time at the inauguration of President Jefferson Davis, February 18, 1861; one to President Davis and many others.

There is also a monument marking the Battlefield of Bentonville, and every effort is being made to have this battle ground set aside as a National Military Park by the Federal Government.

There are 154 miles of the Jefferson Davis Highway through North Carolina and bronze tablets on the Granite Markers placed every ten miles along our route with larger markers at the entrance into the State, announcing the fact to the traveler. An added attraction are the lovely red and white crept myrtle trees which beautify the highway through the "Old North State." Mrs. John Anderson's moss-flowered model of this Highway was most attractive when exhibited at the State and General Conventions.

(Continued on page 55)



MRS. J. W. PARKER,
Historian North Carolina Division, U. D. C.

A REAL CONFEDERATE

LEE, Davis and Lanier, three of the South's great heroes, were childhood friends of Lily van Bokkelen Wiggins, one of the few remaining "real" Daughters of the Confederacy, a resident of Virginia since 1909, a loyal, native Tar Heel, and ardent worker for the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Born in Wilmington, January 5, 1856, Mrs. Wiggins is the daughter of Adrian Huerbertus and Evelina Jane Smith van Bokkelen, the name indicating her Knickerbocker descent. She is the widow of Eugene Boge Wiggins of Halifax County, N. C., who ran away when barely fourteen to enlist. He fought with Manley's Battery, from the Seven Days' Battle until paroled at Appomattox.

The fortunes of the Confederacy were one with the family life of the van Bokkelens. The father, over age for service at the front, was an active member of the Wilmington Home Guard and generous contributor to the Confederacy at home and on the field. The son, Captain John Frink Smith van Bokkenlen, Mrs. Wiggins's brother, returned from his sophomore year at Harvard University in April, 1861 and assisted in raising Company D, Third Regiment, North Carolina troops with which he served as an officer until fatally wounded at Chancellorsville.

Memories of several family visits to camps where he was quartered are cherished by Mrs. Wiggins. She has a letter written by her father to her at school in Baltimore, referring to one such visit which she remembers clearly. She and her parents were at Fredericksburg in 1863, dined with General Lee, and stood with him at a grand review of the Army of Northern Virginia. The letter tells of Lee's visit in the Wilmington home of George Davis, who succeeded Judah P. Benjamin as attorney general of the Confederacy and says, "Aunt Julia took Mrs. Davis and Miss Mildred to ride behind Lee and Jackson (grey carriage horses of the van Bokkelens) and I took supper with General Lee at Mr. Davis's, but I did not sit in his lap and kiss him like you did."

At Greensboro where the family refugeed in '63 and a part of '64, she was taken to the station to see the great cavalry leader, General John A. Morgan pass through and recalls how the long plume on his hat tickled her face as he held her up in his arms on a flat car to be cheered by the soldiers for their little girls at home. Dr. A. S. Porter (the father of O. Henry) often took her with him to the hospital to carry fruit and jelly to the soldiers and once he let her hold the basin and hand him the bandages as he dressed the wound of a young Cherokee Indian.

When eleven years old her health required a colder climate and at the suggestion of the former President of the Confederacy, then in exile at Montreal, she and her aunt joined the Davis family there. Maggie was near her age, and the two children spent many days together. The interest that Mr. Davis took in their games and his gentle, friendly smile as he told them stories are treasured memories with Mrs. Wiggins.

Later, at school in Baltimore, she often listened to Lanier play his flute at Peabody Institute and used to meet him and Mrs. Lanier at the home of her aunt, Mrs. James Shackelford, where the Laniers were frequent visitors.

(Continued on page 51)

Left—MRS. KATE WIGGIN, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.
Right—PHOTO TAKEN WHILE GUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS AND FAMILY IN CANADA

The Main Street of the South

ANNE V. MANN

FAIRY STONES PLAYS THE ROLE OF GOOOD SAMARITAN

Most Virginians know about the fairy stones of their native state and the legend which surrounds them, but not so many of us are aware that the knowledge of their potency has penetrated to other places. The clipping which was taken from The Roanoke Times of July 14, gives some idea of how their worth is appreciated and so it is given in its entirety:

"Fascination in the legend of the origin of the Virginia fairy stones extended well outside the bounds of Virginia and the sentimental appeal was used July 4 for Samaritan purposes, according to newspaper clippings sent The Times by Chalmers H. Ashley, formerly of Glade Spring, now connected with the army air forces in the Panama Canal Zone.

"It is indicated that in the zone there is an organization known as the American Relief society, which looks to relief and repatriation of destitute Americans. Miss Louise Lehman, of Roanoke, sent the society a quantity of the fairystones in the rough or partially cut and these were sold for the benefit of the relief fund.

During the sale of a young woman familiar with the legend was secured through an advertisement in a Panama paper to serve during the sale as a teller of the legend and to relate something of where the stones are found. Accompanying the publicity in connection with the sale was a rehearsal of the legend and something of how and where the stones are found."

* * * *

OBSERVES CENTENNIAL OF BIRTH OF MARK TWAIN

This is the year of the great memorial to Mark Twain. The centenary has already begun at Hannibal, Mo., and will reach its climax on November 30, the date of the birth of Samuel Clemens, whose real name has long been submerged into that of his soubriquet, Mark Twain, "is not so well known to Americans under 30," says the News-Leader, of Richmond, "as he is to their older brothers."

"It is not unusual now to find a young man who has never opened either 'Tom Sawyer' or 'Huck Finn.' If he does read them he fails somehow to get the same full satisfaction from them that most of us oldsters did. One reason probably is that boys of twenty years ago saw Mark Twain's yarns in the light of his own unique personality and reputation. The books without the man are not quite what they were in his own day. Then, again, those born in the automotive age have little acquaintance with the town life Mark Twain described. A generation ago. Tom Sawyer's town was every boy's town."

"It is a good year though if you haven't read Mark Twain to do so" says the Christian Science Monitor in describing the little boy sitting on the banks of the Mississippi River dreaming dreams.

"To live again, side by side, with Pudd'nhead Wilson, and Captain Wakeman, and the great figures in 'Roughing It,' who marched through the great era in American history that began with the first turning of men to the Far West.

"You will find bits here and there that make you laugh first, and then think a little. Remember? 'Cauliflower is just cabbage, with a college education.' And 'The English are mentioned in the Bible. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.' And 'April 1; this is the day upon which we are reminded of what we are, the other 364 days in the year.'

"Everything to make up a rich world is in Twain's writing, somewhere; kindness and pathos, simple philosophy, wisdom, all the myriad 'queer shocks of truth.' And, like all great things, the sum of it all goes back to something very simple indeed.

"A boy, who ought to have been in school, sitting on the bank of the river, planning to take ship and sail away for the far horizons. * * *"

* * * *

FIRST TOWN HONORING WASHINGTON IN VIRGINIA

When it comes to George Washington, Virginia is not only the birthplace of the "Father of His Country" but the very first town in the United States that was named in his honor is located in Virginia. At least, that is what J. A. Oettinger, of Chicago says and he has made such an extensive research into the subject that he should know all about it. This town Washington is located in the Piedmont foothills of the Blue Ridge and though it is listed as having only 500 inhabitants it has every reason to be proud of its distinction, as it is not only the first to be named for the distinguished American but there is strong evidence submitted that Washington himself surveyed the site for the town. The town is located in Rappahannock county, formerly a part of Culpeper county. The evidence circumstantial as it is of Washington mapping out the place is shown in his field notes July 22, 1749, while he was surveying in Culpeper county.

He describes this survey made to Richard Barnes as follows:

"Surveyed for Richard Barnes, Gent of Richmond County, a certain tract of waste and ungranted land situate, lying and being in the county of Culpeper, containing 400 acres and made this twenty-second of July, 1749." This is said to be the location of the town of Washington, Virginia.

Washington, North Carolina, was established in 1776, Massachusetts 1777, Connecticut 1779, Georgia 1780, Pennsylvania 1781, Vermont 1781, Kentucky 1786. The biggest town of all and the one that we know as the "Capital of the United States" was not formed until 1791.

Message of The President-General

August first, 1935.

My Dear Daughters:

I am writing again to ask if anyone can supply the Minutes of the General Convention of 1907. The file, which is about completed, to be presented to Shiloh, lacks this copy. Acknowledgement is hereby made to Mesdames W. C. N. Merchant of Chatham, Virginia, S. S. Carpenter of Lakewood, Ohio, E. G. McFadden of Jacksonville, Florida, and S. R. Minter of Blacksburg, Virginia, who have made possible the file thus far.

I would appreciate, for my personal file, the Missippi number of the Southern Magazine, which was April, 1934. If anyone has this number to spare I would appreciate receiving it.

I wish to warn the Daughters everywhere against making subscriptions to any fund, no matter how much it appeals to you, that is made to you without the approval of your Division President or your President General. It is the policy of this organization that when appeals are sent to chapters they are always sent under the approval of its officers.

It is a great pleasure to this organization that two books dealing with Southern life have merited the Pulitzer prizes this year; the one, the Biography of General Robert E. Lee by Dr. Douglas Freeman, of Virginia, and the other, the novel "So Red the Rose," by Mr. Stark Young, of Mississippi, have received these honors in their respective fields. Paramount Pictures will film "So Red the Rose," the script of which has been referred to me for my approval. This splendid gesture on the part of this company was made with the desire to cooperate with us in our request for accurate historical films.

Leaving home by motor, May the twenty-fourth. I arrived in Charlotte, North Carolina, on the twenty-sixth, where I was the house guest of Mrs. L. B. Newell, who joined me there on my trip east.

May the twenty-seventh I was the luncheon guest of Mrs. Charles E. Platt at her beautiful home, Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, North Carolina, preceding the exercises that afternoon on the campus of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina. There at five o'clock, in the presence of more than five hundred people, I had the great pleasure of presenting a Confederate flag to this college.. Mrs. Carson Rose presided and the flag was accepted by Dr. Walter Lingle, President of the college, in a most appropriate manner. Dr. Lingle quoted at length from Dr. Freeman's Biography of Lee, and mentioned in detail those members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy who had lived as children at this college. They were the daughters of the founder, Dr. Morrison, one of whom, Anna, married General Stonewall Jackson, and another became the wife of General A. T. Hill. The flag was the gift of the James H. Lane Chapter, U. D. C., of Charlotte, N. C., and is a replica of the one presented by the U. D. C. to the National Cathedral in Washington.

Tuesday, May the twenty-eighth, I was tendered a luncheon by the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of Charlotte at the Myers Park County Club, over which Mrs. S. E. Van Every presided. That afternoon I was honored with a tea given by the James H. Lane Chapter at the home of Mrs. Joseph Carruth, Queens Road, Myers Park.

I was the house guest of Miss Anne Mann at Petersburg, Virginia, on May the twenty-ninth and thirtieth, where I was, on the latter date, entertained with a luncheon by the Petersburg and Hopewell Chapters. This was presided over by Mrs. Robert T. Mead, President of the Petersburg Chapter. General Homer T. Atkinson and several division officers were honored guests. Miss Mann acted as toast mistress, and I was presented with a lovely corsage by the Ninth of June Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy.

While in Petersburg I was conducted over the battlefields and had the pleasure of visiting for the first time the historic old Blanford Church.

It was a regret to me that being so near Arlington and Richmond I was unable to accept the invitations to attend the exercises at the Confederate Monument in Arlington, June the second, and to personally place the wreath upon the tomb of President Davis in Richmond the same date.

I met the members of my Executive Committee, the Chairman of Stratford, and the Chairman of Finance, at Alexandria, Virginia, on May the thirty-first, where one of the most important board meetings we have ever held took place. Every chapter and every individual member of the U. D. C. have already been advised of our action, which was the launching of an emergency campaign to finish our obligation to Stratford before October first. This has been touched on in my previous message.

Following the board meeting I was the house guest of Mrs. Franklin P. Canby over the week-end, attending on Sunday afternoon, June the second, the memorial exercises of the E. V. White Chapter, Pooleville, Maryland. A luncheon was tendered me by the Henry Kyd Douglas Chapter, Hagerstown, Maryland, June the third, over which Mrs. Canby presided, and on the evening of June the third, I attended a program honoring Jefferson Davis given by the Baltimore Chapter Number Eight at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Maryland, the President, Mrs. John A. Dale, presiding.

Tuesday, the fourth of June, the Maryland Division gave a luncheon in my honor at the Baltimore Country Club. This was a brilliant affair preceded by a reception where the officers of the Division received with me.

On June the fifth, I was the luncheon guest of Mrs. John Green, President of the Maryland Division, at her home in Annapolis. Here I had the pleasure of meeting, among other guests, Prof. Charles L. Lewis, whose recent book, Matthew Fontaine Maury, has gained a great deal of favorable comment, and a copy of which has recently been sent to me as a gift from Mrs. Renato Ronci of Boston, Massachusetts.

(Continued on page 49)

WITH THE DIVISIONS

Alabama Division

Alabama, this year is celebrating thirty-nine years of active U. D. C. work, the first chapter of the State having been organized at Camden, March 2, 1896, by Miss Sallie Jones, the name selected being "Alabama Charter Chapter." Six other chapters were organized in rapid succession, Selma, Auburn, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery (Sophie Bibb and Cradle of the Confederacy Chapters) and Pelham Chapter of Birmingham. These chapters organized the Alabama Division April 18, 1897, at Montgomery.

The Sophie Bibb Chapter, Montgomery, celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary with an open meeting at the Governor's Mansion, Mrs. Bibb Graves, wife of the Governor having been one of the early members of the chapter and also a past State President. A large cake centered the tea table, bearing thirty-nine candles, and was cut by the past presidents of the chapter.

Pelham Chapter of Birmingham, celebrated its anniversary by being entertained by its founder, first President and Honorary Life President, Mrs. Joseph Forney Johnston, at the magnificent country estate of her son, Attorney Forney Johnston, with whom she has made her home since the death of her distinguished husband, Governor and later, U. S. Senator Johnston.

One hundred guests were present, including 13 of the original thirty women who became charter members. It was a very unusual occasion. The special guests of honor were Mrs. Herman Jones of Auburn, newly elected State President, and Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw of Montgomery, honorary life president of the general U. D. C. The charter members present included, in addition to the founder, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Evans J. Dunn, Mrs. David Roberts, Mrs. J. A. Rountree, Mrs. E. M. Tutwiler, Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, Mrs. Herman Saks, Mrs. R. H. Woodrow, Mrs. Chas. A. Senn, Mrs. Mary Claire Milner, Miss Adele Shaw, Miss Estelle Slaughter, Miss Mary Rittenberry.

A brief resume of the activities of the chapter was given, showing that at the time of its organization no State Confederate Home existed and no regular pension given by the State. During the administration of Governor Johnston, husband of the founder of Pelham Chapter, a tax of one mill was placed upon property for Confederate pensions, Governor Johnston, himself, being among the first to enroll as applicant for pension. While a man of considerable private fortune he took this action to demonstrate publicly that the pension was not intended as an act of charity but as a recognition of honorable Confederate service. His pension (at that time only $50 a year) was turned over by him to some needy comrade, less fortunate than himself.

Early in 1900 when a movement was started to establish a Confederate Home at Mountain Creek, Chapter took an active, leading part in its promotion and became a strong factor in its permanent establishment one of its charter members, Mrs. J. A. Rountree having been the originator, according to official records, of its adoption as state Division work. Mrs. Rountree is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Home, having served three years in this capacity by appointment of the Governor, and being recently reappointed for a term of six years.

Twelve years ago, during the administration of Gov. Brandon, the State Confederate pension was increased to $35 a month, and further increased, eight years ago, during the former administration of Gov. Bibb Graves to $50 a month, or $150 quarterly, the widows of more than 80 years of age receive $75 quarterly, those between 70 and 80 receive $45 and those less than 70, $30 each. This increase was brought about largely through the efforts of the U. D. C. Chapters.

Other high-lights of the anniversary meeting of Pelham Chapter were, mention of the Confederate monument, 54 feet high, erected by Pelham Chapter in Woodrow Wilson Park, at the head of Twentieth Street, facing the entire city, the marking of more than four hundred and fifty

MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON,
Past Historian-General, U. D. C.

Confederate graves with marble markers, the World War work of $84,072.00 by the Chapter, and other activities of civic and patriotic note.

The introduction of distinguished guests, the greetings of Mrs. Joseph Johnston, Founder, Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw, Life President, and the forceful suggestions of Mrs. Herman Jones, State President, were especially impressive, followed by a splendid report of the retiring president, Mrs. Charles Lokey and installation of the new officers by Mrs. J. A. Rountree, a past chapter president and past State President. Mrs. Frank Jeffries, the newly elected chapter president and other officers accepted their responsibilities in an impressive manner.

Refreshments were served in the spacious gardens by Mrs. Joseph F. Johnston, Mrs. Forney Johnston and a group of their invited assistants.

A special feature of the State convention of the Children of the Confederacy which met in Fayette, June 25th, was a Colonial tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Monroe, in honor of the birthday of Judge Holland M. Bell, a noted Confederate Veteran (celebrating his ninety-sixth birthday), an annual custom of Fayette Chapter since 1925.

The Choctaw Ruffin Dragoons, of Butler, Choctaw County, have placed the order, for immediate delivery, of a Confederate monument to be erected in Court House square, the pedestal for which has already been erected. An offer of assistance from the Division to complete the monument was declined for the reason that the citizens of Choctaw County felt that as the monument was intended as tribute and honor to the men of that county it should be completed by local people.

Recent announcement has been made by the State President, Mrs. Herman Jones, of Auburn, that the invitation of the Virginia Clay Clopton Chapter of Huntsville, extended by Mrs. J. P. Moore, President, to hold the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Alabama Division in that city May, 1936,, has been accepted with appreciation and thanks.

* * * *

Virginia Division

The Halifax County Chapter U. D. C. honored the memory of Hon. Lyon G. Tyler when it held its July meeting. An impressive service was carried out which was largely attended by members of the chapter and others interested. Mrs. J. McNair Stover made an excellent address on the life of Dr. Tyler. The meeting was held at the home of the historian, Mrs. D. J. Sipe.

The Rockbridge Chapter Children of the Confederacy has made a great stride since its organization. At the July meeting held in the home of E. T. Robinson with Miss Mary Monroe Ainsworth as hostess. The report of the membership committee showed 68 active members, 25 applications which had been approved and 37 applications not yet acted upon. The historical program presided over by the historian, Miss Elizabeth George Wilson. Joe Magee gave a history of the state seal, the motto flag and colors. He explained what each symbolized and also gave a brief history of the designer. William Magee made an interesting talk on Lee's home in Lexington, describing the interior of the house at the time the distinguished Confederate chieftain resided there and other interesting points about the house. The speaker is only in the fourth grade of schools and his talk was unusually interesting and comprehensive for a child.

Calvert Seebert spoke on "The Life of Stonewall Jackson" giving the date of his birth, his education, his military career, his death and an account of the hospital which is memorial to him. This speech was delivered from memory.

Miss Lucy Ackerly presented to the chapter a copy of the famous letter from General Lee to Lord Acton which was distributed at the Children's Convention for framing. She also presented a book compiled by the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Richmond which takes issue with certain phases of the War Between the States which had generally been misrepresented.

* * * *

North Carolina Division

U. D. C. Memorial Meeting Held At Reynolds Home

Mrs. N. A. Reynolds was hostess for the annual memorial meeting of the Asheville chapter of U. D. C. Thursday afternoon at her home on Reynolds heights. Mrs. Harry W. Love, president, who presided, paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. W. S. Bernard, of Chapel Hill, State U. D. C. president, who passed away recently.

Mrs. C. M. Beam conducted a memorial program for the following chapter members who have died during the year: Mrs. Charles Malcolm Platt, Mrs. J. A. Reagan, and Mrs. C. A. Reid, honorary members, and Mrs. W. W. West and Mrs. J. A. Williamson, active members. After Mrs. Beam's opening eulogy, Mrs. L. E. Fisher paid a general tribute to the deceased members and Mrs. Roy Cagle placed roses in a silver vase as each name was called. Mrs. E. C. Chambers led in prayer and Miss Lila Fisher sang a sacred number, accompanied by Miss Kathryn King at the piano.

Mrs. A. Mathews, historian, paid tribute to Jefferson Davis, only president of the Confederacy, whose birthday was observed on June 3.

The annual district meeting was announced by Mrs. Love for Friday, June 21, at the George Vanderbilt hotel, with the Asheville and Fanny Patton chapters as associate hostesses. Mrs. Preston Thomas, district director, will preside. Mrs. Love appointed the following committees to work with similar committees from the Fanny Patton chapter.

Reception, with the presidents of the two chapters, Mrs. L. E. Fisher, Mrs. S. L. Baird, Mrs. C. M. Beam, Mrs. H. H. Sullivan and Mrs. T. F. Mallory.

MRS. GLENN LONG, NEWTON, N. C.,
Recording Secretary-General.

Registration, Mrs. Robert Cecil; luncheon, Mrs. Allen T. Hipps; decorations, Mrs. Dan Sevier, Mrs. E. C. Dickinson, Mrs. Robert C. Stevens, and Mrs. Roy Cagle, Miss Martha Cecil and Miss Mary Raysor were named as pages.

Mrs. R. L. Worley reported on the luncheon served the Zeb Vance camp of Confederate Veterans at the May meeting, when only six veterans were present.

A letter of thanks from the Confederate Woman's Home at Fayetteville for a box of quilt scraps was read.

Mrs. T. F. Mallory reported her trip to Mars Hill College when she presented the chapter's annual prize to the

winner of the best essay on Southern history. Mrs. G. D. Felder was welcomed as a new member, and Mrs. J. S. Williams, of Fairview, was welcomed as an honorary member.

Visitors at the meeting were: Mrs. George Hyder and Mrs. David Henley, of Johnson City, Tenn.; Mrs. Mal Hogue Jones, of the Davis-Dickerson-Mills chapter at Rutherfordton; Mrs. Dale Thrash, Mrs. Florence Pace, Mrs. H. H. Hanaman, and Mrs. Charles McLean, of Belhaven, N. C.

A large number attended the meeting after which guests were invited into the dining room for a social hour. The table was adorned with a silver bowl of pink snapdragons and ivory candles in silver holders. Presiding at the table were Miss Annie Reynolds and Miss May McDowell, who served the ices, assisted by Mrs. Dan Sevier, Miss Margaret Reynolds and Mrs. Frances Reynolds Colt, granddaughter of the hostess.

* * * *

California Division

After the passing, on July 5, of Mr. Michael T. O'Reilly, aged 97 years, the members of S. A. Cunningham Chapter, in Oakland, placed his ashes in Mountain View Cemetery. These faithful members have for years given this Veteran care and comforts that he otherwise would have missed.

Mr. O'Reilly entered C. S. A., March, '62, as a drummer in Company F, 5th Regiment, Jefferson County, Kentucky, and was honorably discharged in the Fall of '65.

He was taken prisoner by Grant's Army at Gettysburg and was held for nine months at Fort Thomas, Ky. He had been wounded seriously in the Battle of Shiloh, and carried two Union bullets in his body for 56 years, until in February, 1920,, they were removed in a local hospital. The history of his wounds and condition of the bullets interested the doctors, who have preserved the bullets in the museum of the hospital.

On June 15th, S. A. Cunningham Chapter lost a valued honorary member when Virginia Parsons McCabe passed on to her great reward. She was born in Virginia, July 26, 1849, on a farm in the beautiful Cheat River valley, 400 acres granted her great grandfather, Capt. Williams Parsons, for his services in the Revolutionary War. Parsons, West Va. (now) is on the place.

The home was directly on the Mason and Dixon Line, and for a girl of twelve, the four years of War Between the States were eventful, and war was soon stripped of its glamour. Union Regiments made headquarters in the Parsons home, the family was forced to play host, and were subjected to much annoyance, because Virginia's brother was Capt. Job Parsons in the Confederate Army, who was suspected of making stolen visits to his family.

The Battle of Carrick's Ford was fought within a mile of the home, on the farm of an older brother, who with family had fled to the mountains, to return to find his home turned into a hospital for Union soldiers.

Virginia Parsons had a fund of interesting war stories. In '70, she married William Parsons, also a Confederate. They went to live on the Potomac, South Branch. In '72 with her parents, they came to Gonzales, California, a Spanish-Mexican town; she was one of the first white woman resident. Widowed in '76, she married, in '77, Duncan MacCabe, and in '87 they moved to San Jose.

In 1901 the Duncan MacCabes went to Alaska, where he helped build the All-American route to Dawson, living at Fort Liscom, near Valdez. In 1905, again a widow, Virginia Parsons MacCabe came to Oakland where she has lived these thirty years and where she dispensed true Southern hospitality and welcome, sharing her table with all who came.

Thus they go, these old Southerners who have seen their belofed South wrecked by war and rebuilt by indominatable courage of her sons and daughters.

Mrs. J. F. Fagan, who was Elizabeth Rapley, of Camden, Arkansas, and widow of General Fagan, C. S. A., passed away in San Jose, California, June 6, 1935. Her earthly remains were sent to Little Rock, Ark., to rest beside her beloved husband.

She was for many years, an honorary member of Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., No. 79.

Recently in Pasadena, California, occccurred the death of Miss Christine de W. Stoess, daughter of Margaret Graham Howell, sister of Virginia Howell Davis, wife of Jefferson Davis. Miss Howell accompanied her sister and Mr. Davis to London, when he was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. She was a great favorite, and met and married one of the most prominent members of the Court, coming from an ancient family. When his death occurred, London papers devoted an entire page to his passing.

Madame de Stoess came with her daughter to California ten or twelve years ago, lived in Long Beach until her death some time afterward. With the passing of her daughter, closes a sad page in the family history. There were a number of authentic relics of the Davis family.

* * * *

NOTICE

Mrs. J. S. Rhame, Custodian of Crosses, is anxious to have the names of War Veterans submitted to her for the awards at the General Convention to be held in Arkansas in November.

The rules state the names must be in her office three months before the date of award.

* * * *

Virginia Division News

The Virginia Division will hold its United Daughters Convention in Roanoke beginning Tuesday evening, October 1st. The headquarters will be Hotel Roanoke. Mrs. Severn Nottingham will preside over the meeting. Historical Evening under the direction of Mrs. Bessie F. Cary Division Historian will be given on Thursday evening. Presidents Dinner at which time Mrs. John Osborn, Radford, Virginia, First Vice-President will preside, will be held at the Patrick Henry Hotel on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A tea will be given the delegates and visitors by the Southern Cross Chapter of Salem, one of the hostess chapters. Other chapters entertaining the Division are Roanoke Chapter and William Watts Chapter, Roanoke, Va. A large number are expected to attend.

* * * *

Illinois Division

CEREMONY FOR PLACING MEMORIAL MARKER AT GRAVE OF SOLDIER OF WAR OF 1812

The following is the program which was held at Salem Church, 9 miles south of Iuka, on Sunday, June 2nd, 1935, at ten o'clock a. m., to the memory of Robert Spilsby Edmondson, member of Capt. Green Blanton's Company in the First Virginia Regiment of Infantry.

(1) Anthem: First Stanza of the Star Spangled Banner, by all present.

(2) Invocation.

(3) Unveiling of Marker, by Miss Lois Edmondson, Member National Society United States Daughters of 1812,

(4) Scripture readings and responses, led by Mrs. Margaret Edmondson Bishop, Bishop, Ala.

(5) Record of Robert Spilsby Edmondson's Military Service in the War of 1812, by Everett L. Edmondson, Capt. Air Corps, Army of the United States. (The U. S. Flag is placed in Marker by Capt. Everett L. Edmondson.)

(6) Droping the Marker with Confederate Battle Flag by Lois Edmondson, member Dixie Chapter C. C. of Chicago.

(7) Reading letter from W. F. Edmondson, the only living person who knew the Veteran personally, by Miss Mary Beatrice Edmondson, Iuka.

(8) Address by Henry G. Edmondson, M. D., Martin, Tenn., and Edward E. Edmondson, M. D., Carbondale, Ill.

(9) Song: Last Stanza of America, by all present.

(10) Benediction.

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The Louisiana Division

United Daughters of the Confederacy
Presents
Mrs. Harry W. Eckhardt
For the Office of
Recording Secretary General
United Daughters of the Confederacy
The Election to Take Place In
Hot Springs, Arkansas
November 1935

Mrs. John A. Fulmer, President — Mrs. E. L. Rugg, Corresponding Secretary.

* * * *

Oklahoma Division

Mrs. Duncan Thompson Pardue, of Hugo,, Oklahoma, member Hugo Chapter U. D. C. and Editor of The Oklahoma Division passed away June 16th, 1935.

On the morning of June the 29th. as a representative of the General Organization U. D. C. I had the honor to present to the Field Artillery School at Ft. Gill, Oklahoma, a portrait of General Robert Edward Lee, which was accepted by General Butner, the commandant.

General Bernie, of Washington, D. C., was present for the presentation.

After the ceremonies we were conducted on a sight-seeing tour within the post. We visited the old Guard House in which Geronomo Chief of the Apache Indians was kept prisoner so long.

We visited the beautiful old Chapel built in 1870. The Ivy which covers the walls came from Richard Couer DeLeon Chateau in France.

The Annie Bullock Sneed Chapter of Lawton, was hostess to the General Stonewall Jackson, Lee-Jackson, Mildred Lee, Amanda Overstreet, Gen. S. J. Wilkins, Duncan and Okla. City Chapters for a most delightful picnic luncheon served in the Officers Club.

* * * *

Newly Elected Officers Washington Division U. D. C.

President—Mrs. P. C. Smith, 844 South Steele, Tacoma.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Alice French, 2212 Mission Avenue Spokane.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. W. C. Losey, 14 South Maple, Spokane.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Arden Smith, 1602 18th Avenue, Seattle.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. M. Cole, 1233 South Grant, Tacoma.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ruth Moore, 636 North Oakes St., Tacoma.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. D. Ferguson, 3947 West Holden, Seattle.

Historian—Miss Katherine Fonveille, 2924 South Lamont, Spokane.

Registrar—Mrs. H. A. Calohan, 547 37th Avenue, Seattle.

Recorder of Crosses—Mrs. Almer McCurtain, 2407 North Nettleton, Spokane.

Custodian—Mrs. G. C. Byers, North 1719 Atlantic, Spokane.

Auditor (appointed)—Opportunity, Washington.

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Portsmouth, Va.

I wish it were possible to send you a full report of the work we have accomplished this year in the various channels of work, but I don't believe it possible to do so, however, let me tell you that we are very much alive and as Historian of my chapter, I will say, I have done all that I could in my line of work and have covered nearly all of the ground mapped out for me by our "Historian General."

We are having our meeting on June 4th and my work will cover the program through the month of June. I have just mailed the speech of "Jefferson Davis" in 1861" to the paper and do hope to see it in print. I have lauded Sidney Lanier on all occasions. On yesterday afternoon at my crccle meeting (church), I spoke on "Work and Play" in connection with our study for the year and talked about the poet in this connection and read several

MRS. W. S. BERNARD, Late N. C. Div. Pres.

of his poems, which they enjoyed so much and asked me to repeat it. I gave "an Afternoon with Sidney Lanier" on last Thursday afternoon, when my alumnae met, we had such a pleasant afternoon. I expect to repeat some of his poems when we have our re-union (alumnae) next month.

An old teacher of mine visited me in December and told me some very interesting things about the poet. He was in love with a teacher of mine during the war, when he was "running the Blockade," at least taking a part in same and was stationed on the James River. I have told the story several times to interested ones. One of my best friends is a great niece of the poet.

I am surprised to see how little is known about him but he has certainly been resurrected by the U. D. C. and I am so very glad. I read his poems in each of my U. D. C.

meetings. The women are very fond of them.

I have received 67 essays from the Blair, Jr., Ruffner, Jr., Maury High, and "Woodrow Wilson High," Portsmouth, Va. Miss Annie Welch, teacher of Mathematics at Maury High, is in charge of the committee, composed of Dr. W. H. T. Squires and Col. George C. Cabell, of the Sons, who are examining the essays. I am so surprised at the number sent in and I would certainly like for one of them to be the victorious one but haven't thought they will.

I wrote the letter to the New York Association, sponsoring Lanier for the "Hall of Fame," also wrote my Representative in Congress about the John Brown Park, etc., and had a letter from him promising to do all he could but he doesn't believe it will ever come before the house, not soon, anyway.

We are hoping to have a very nice "Jefferson Day" at our next meeting which will be held in my home. I do wish you could meet with us.

I forgot to mention that I had given the life and several of the Poet's Poems at my King's Daughter's meeting. They fitted in so nicely with my program. I happen to be Leader of my Circle.

I have sent you nineteen subscriptions to the magazine, including those sent for the officers. It was my suggestion to send them and to the college. I have not been able to secure any since then.

We have a new President for the coming year and since I have been filling an unexpired term as Historian, so the President says, I must serve two years longer but I am not sure of doing so. I love the work but it does take so much of my time. I am still thinking over the subject.

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Maryland Division

Mrs. William E. Massey. President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was guest of the Maryland Division during the first week of June. Mrs. Franklin P. Canby, president of the Henry Kyd Douglass chapter of Hagerstown, was hostess to Mrs. Massey for several days. This chapter held a luncheon in Mrs. Massey's honor on Monday, June 3rd at the Dagmar Hotel. On Monday evening Mrs. Massey was guest of Baltimore Chapter No. 8 at the meeting celebrating the birthday of President Jefferson Davis.

On Tuesday the Maryland Division entertained Mrs. Massey at a beautifully appointed luncheon at the Baltimore Country Club. There were seventy members of the Division present.

Mrs. John Martin Green, president of the Maryland Division, was hostess to Mrs. Massey on Wednesday at a luncheon at her home in Annapolis. Later that day the President-General presented the Matthew Fontaine Maury binoculars, a prize given yearly by the General Society, to the midshipman winning them. These binoculars were awarded with the other trophies during the dress parade of the midshipmen.

* * * *

Stratford Hall Cachet

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation is sponsoring an official cachet through the Warren Rifles Chapter of the U. D. C. Virginia Division, for the dedication of Stratford Hall on October 12. This cachet will be a colored picture of Stratford Hall surmounted by the crest from the Lee coat-of-arms and will be printed on Standard size envelopes and mailed out from Stratford on the dedication date. This is one of the most attractive means of bringing Stratford before the public and should be of interest to every Daughter, as well as to stamp collectors. If you do not care for one yourself, order several to be sent to friends who are collectors. If you are interested send six cents in coin for each cover to the address below. We hope that Postmaster-General Farley will issue a special postage stamp in commmemoration of Gen. R. E. Lee for this occasion, but if he does not the new park stamps will be used on the early orders. All orders must be in before October 1st. If each member of the U. D. C. orders one of these cachets as a souvenir, it will mean that the attention of thousands of people all over the country will be attracted to our beloved Stratford Hall in which we are especially interested as the dedication day approaches.

Send orders to: L. Virginia Hale, Chairman Stratford Hall Cachet Committee, 213 Lee Street, Front Royal, Virginia.

MRS. RIDENHOUR, Acting President N. C. Division

North Carolina Division

The 39th Annual Convention of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be held in Winston-Salem, opening the night of October 15th and continuing through Thursday, 17th.

The James B. Gordon Chapter will be hostess, the President being Miss Nannie Dodson.

Preceded by the President's Dinner (to which all delegates are invited), exercises will be held on Tuesday night, with the Children of the Confederacy having a part directed by Mrs. J. W. Farrior, Division Leader. Mrs. R. E. Ridenhour, of Concord, President will preside over the Convention, who, as First Vice-President, took the Presidents place, the late Mrs. Wm. S. Bernard, having passed away in May.

A Memorial will be given Mrs. Bernard during the Memorial hour on Wednesday.

A Historical Program will be held on Wednesday night, presided over by Mrs. J. W. Parker, Division Historian.

The Division is interested in the recent publication by Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, of a booklet on "A Southern Viewpoint of the Secession of the Southern States," and commends it heartily for libraries.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

(Continued from page 8)

North Carolina's Main Street

Due to the precipitous character and the rough and tumble terrian which surrounds them, no roads for a long time had been built across the Great Smokies. Now North Carolina Highway 10, called "The Main Street of North Carolina", skirts the area on the south east, through Asheville, Waynesville, Sylva, Dillsboro, Bryson City and west to Murphy. At Topton, Highway 108, extends northward to Deals Gap at the extreme southwestern edge of the Park. Highway 288, also follows closely the boundary of the park. Highway 284, also provides a fine road for the motorist.

With thousands of tourists traveling over the roads, plunging into the unknown portions of the region, seeking out the higher points from which the more impressive panoramic views may be obtained, the Great Smoky Mountains Park has already become an economic fact. As new facilities are added, this annual flood of tourists is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Attracted by the Great Smokies as their primary objective, travelers will continue their journey to Asheville and Pinehurst and to other resorts of the south and this National Park will become an asset to the entire Southland.

The Rhododendron Festival in Asheville, June 10th to 15th, attracted thousands of visitors to this region, and as part of this flower celebration, for the first time in history, the vast gardens of the clouds, in the summit of the lofty Craggy Mountains, near Asheville, were attainable by the general public. This was made possible by the construction of a new highway to the summit of the great range. These gardens, ten miles in length and over a mile in width, are in a commanding position over a mile above the sea, and offer breath taking views of the surrounding mountain region. At the ceremonial opening during the Rhododendron Festival, the gardens were a mass of purple flowers, and they constitute the loftiest gardens of their kind in the world. In the April issue of the Southern Magazine is an interesting story of this annual Festival in the North Carolina Mountains, of which this past one was the eighth and the most successful celebration.

Racial Elements In North Carolina's Population

(Continued from page 22)

The largest non-English group that came to North Carolina was the Scotch-Irish. The Scotch-Irish were Scotchmen from southern Scotland who, after living many years in Ireland, came to America. In the years after 1609, the English government defeated the Catholic Irish, seized most of their land in northern Ireland, and gave it to Englishmen who persuaded many poor Presbyterian Scotchmen from southern or lowland Scotland to migrate to northern Ireland and settle on the land. They were so industrious in developing agriculture, manufacturing and trade that the English government, to protect the English merchants from rivalry, passed laws which destroyed the manufacturing and trade of the Scotch living in Ireland. Also Anglican or Episcopalian England passed laws penalizing the Scotch because they were Presbyterians. For these reasons, the Scotch (called Scotch-Irish solely because they came from Ireland) began to emigrate to America in great numbers about 1720. Most of them came to Philadelphia and moved on to the interior of Pennsylvania; but soon they learned that cheaper and better land could be had in the South. Many of them moved up the valleys of the Appalachians and settled all over the Piedmont section of the southern states. They began to settle the North Carolina Piedmont in the valleys of the Catawba and Yadkin rivers about 1735. The main stream came from Pennsylvania, though it was joined by a smaller one from Charleston, S. C. By 1760, there were about 30,000 Scotch-Irish in North Carolina, and many others came before the Revolution. Resourceful, hardy, and courageous, they made excellent pioneers for civilizing the wooded wilderness. They were particularly noted for their interest in education, their devotion to religion and the Presbyterian church, and their loyalty to the principles of democracy and freedom. They were enthusiastic American patriots in the War of Independence against England—Davidson, Rutherford, Cleveland, Shelby and Locke are but a few of their leaders in the Revolution. All three Carolina-born presidents—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson—were Scotch-Irish. The Scotch-Irish have always been interested in politics, religion, and education. Today they constitute one of the largest elements in the population of North Carolina

Germans

Alongside the Scotch-Irish stream from Pennsylvania flowed into the Yadkin and Catawba valleys of Piedmont North Carolina a considerable stream of Germans, who had gone to Pennsylvania from the German states in Europe to escape political, religious and economic oppression. They came southward from Pennsylvania after 1740 to the better and cheaper lands of the southern states. There were several groups of the Germans—Moravians, Lutherans, and German Reformed. The most famous group was the Moravians, who settled Wachovia and established Salem and other towns; but the Lutherans and German Reformed scattered in larger numbers over the Piedmont. They spoke the German language and settled more to themselves in compact communities than the other racial groups. In 1760 they numbered about 15,000. Conservative, thoughtful, industrious, peaceful, minding their own business, with little interest in politics and great interest in religion and education, they have exerted a sober, steadying influence in the life of North Carolina.

In 1760, it is estimated that the English in North Carolina numbered 45,000, the Scotch Highlanders and Scotch-Irish, 40,000, the Germans 15,000, and the negroes 30,000.

The non-English groups, regarded by the English as foreigners, found it advisable to discard their own peculiar language and customs and adopt those of the ruling English class. Eventually they

inter-married with each other and the English to form the mixed North Carolina stock of today. Small numbers of French, Swiss, Welch, Jews, Greeks, Chinese and other nationalities have come at various times; but the present white population of North Carolina is overwhelmingly a composite of English, Scotch Highlanders, Scotch-Irish, and Germans who have mingled and co-operated for more than 150 years to produce North Carolina as it is today. They are native North Carolinians—not pure English and not foreign. * * * So we find that North Carolina today is the product of the co-operative efforts, struggles, and sacrifices of the English, Scotch, and German.

WRIGHT MEMORIAL

(Continued from page 14)

struction engineer in the Quartermaster's Corps of the U. S. Army, was sent with orders to place a permanent check on the steady peregrinations of the mammoth sand dune. The United States wanted to erect a memorial commemorating the first flight of man, but why erect a memorial on the top of a sand dune which would inevitably wander off to leave the structure?

At first ,it looked lake a hopeless task. Skeptics scoffed; it couldn't be done; nothing would grow in the drifting sands; the winds would blow the seeds out as fast as they could be planted; if the seeds could be made to stick, the blistering summer sun beating down upon a dry sand hill would burn up any vegetation that might get started. Undaunted, Captain Kindervater first threw a barbed wire fence around the hill to keep out beach cattle, wild ponies and hogs. Next, he contracted for enough woods mold to cover the hill and enough brush to cover the woods mold. He sent to Porto Rico for crotolaria seed, and to Australia for marram. In the meantime he studied and experimented with every kind of vegetation indigenous to the North Carolina coast. Native wire grass and bitter tanic were the grasses most suitable for clothing the hill, and these grasses are flourishing from the base to the summit of Kill Devil Hill today. The work of anchoring the dune got well under way in the summer of 1930, and required more than a vear to complete. The cost was in excess of $25,000, but the restless old hill was firmly anchored, a great engineering feat expertly done.

To reach this unusual monument you must climb a slab cement gravel pathway going up the north side of the hill. The top of the pathway terminates in front of the monument. Going around the monument to its base you see the entrance guarded by two massive stainless steel doors, the cost of which was $3,000. Each door contains four fanciful engravings representing various parts of the story of man's conquest of the air, including mythical Icarus who fastened a pair of wings to his shoulders and soared into space only to meet disaster when the sun melted the wax which held the wings in place. These doors are truly a work of art.

Passing through the massive doors you enter a hexagonal memorial room with pink granite walls and black floor. In the wall on either side is a niche, and it is planned to place busts of the two brothers in these niches. In front of the doors is an alcove in which is to be placed a model of the plane with which the Wright Brothers made aviation history.

Curving stairways lead to the second floor or landing, an iron stairway leads to the third landing. From there, is a spiral stairway going up to the small observation platform at the top of the monument.

Scenery Unsurpassed

Words cannot describe the view from the top of the Wright Memorial. To the East, the broad span of the Atlantic Ocean breaking upon a snow white beach dotted here and there with keel timbers of ships, blackened with age and weather, standing as grim monuments to the men who went down to the sea. To the west, Kitty Hawk, green Colington Island and numerous other small islands nestling in the blue green waters of Albemarle Sound. To the North, a magnificient view of woods, the beach highway and colorful cottages. To the South, the Nag's Head woods, sand dunes similar to but smaller than, the former Kill Devil Hill, the mysterious Fresh Ponds—lakes of fresh water lying on a narrow strip of sand between the salty waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Albemarle Sound—Bodie Island Lighthouse and Roanoke Island with white frame houses of Manteo's water front glittering in the sun. All around is a wide expanse of sand, the whiteness of which is broken here and there with bits of native wild grass and trees, stunted in growth, send their wind twisted branches to the Helvens, forming eerie, specter like silhouettes on the white sand.

From the observation platform you can inspect the beacon light in the top of the Memorial. The light is a three way air-way light on a horizontal. This beacon, some one hundred feet above sea level will be visible some thirty miles in fair weather. Aside from the beacon are eleven flood lights which will illuminate the monument from all sides at night, making the white granite tower visible for many miles.

This beautiful memorial perched atop Kill Devil Hill, completely surrounded by white sand, will give out a guiding light to both the mariners of the sea and air, and sometime in the future, perhaps when the air plane has displaced our slower modes of transportation, you may see the pilot of a giant air liner dip its wings to the beautiful white granite pylon in tribute to the men who made flying possible.

Collet Leventhorpe

(Continued from page 30)

ments. It was used largely to arrest deserters from the Confederate army; quell any internal disturbances and maintain peace generally at home. It was called to Wilmington in December, 1864, to assist in repelling Gen. B. F. Butler's attack. Leventhorpe was appointed by Governor Vance as Brigadier-General of the Home Guards in the latter part of 1864. His first service in this new position came in September, 1864, when he went to Kinston and assumed command of the three regiments of Home Guards which had assembled

there preparatory to marching to Wilmington.

On February 3, 1865, he was commissioned Brigadier-General by the Confederate States Government, but remained in command of the Home Guards. He was at Greensboro April 14, 1865, and notified General Beauregard on that date that his troops were leaving for home. But the same thing was taking place at that time among all the troops, for it was plain to all alike that all hope of success had passed.

At the close of the war General Leventhorpe returned to his home at Rutherfordton and at once turned his efforts toward rebuilding the state of his adoption.

Shortly afterwards, General and Mrs. Leventhorpe removed to New York, and divided their time between New York and England. After living in New York for some time he bought "Holly Lodge," in Happy Valley, near Lenoir, North Carolina, from Col. Edmund Jones, where he and Mrs. Leventhorpe lived until his health began to fail.

Leventhorpe had always taken a keen interest in political affairs, but had no active part in them until after the war. In 1872 the state was laboring under the burden of Reconstruction. The Democratic State Convention met in Greensboro on May 1, 1872, with representatives from practically every county in the State present. A. S. Merrimon was nominated governor. The remainder of the state ticket was nominated by acclamation. After some persuasion Leventhorpe permitted the Convention to put forth his name as a candidate for State Auditor on the Democratic ticket. Morrison, who had married in Rutherfordton, and was a close friend of the General, was thought responsible for persuading him to become a candidate. He was opposed by John Reilly, a carpet-bagger. In the election held a few months later, the vote was strictly a party vote for candidates on both tickets. Leventhorpe carried fifty of the eighty-nine counties, but was defeated by a majority of 2737 votes, he receiving 93,864 in the state, and Reilly 96,602 votes. The heavy carpetbag-negro vote of the eastern counties elected Caldwell governor, along with the entire Republican ticket.

An interesting sidelight is furnished by Mrs. Johnston Avery, of Lenoir and Washington, a grand-niece of General Leventhorpe: During their stays in New York and England, says Mrs. Avery, both General and Mrs. Leventhorpe were enthusiastic collectors of fine old pictures and antiques. Among the pictures which were inherited by their nieces are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," painted by Raphael and now in the possession of Miss Lily Jones; "The Judgment of Midas," painted by Annabale Carracci and Paul Brill, now belonging to Mrs. W. A. Hall of Hickory; "A Dutch Scene" by Isaak Ostade, and "Lot and His Daughters" by Dietrich, which are also at the home of Miss Jones at "The Fountain."

After his health began to fail, General and Mrs. Leventhorpe sold "Holly Lodge," and moved to the home of Mrs. Leventhorpe's sister, Mrs. W. D. Jones, at "The Fountain," in Happy Valley, Caldwell county. After a brief illness Leventhorpe died there December 1, 1889, bringing to a close a long career of usefulness to his state and nation. He is buried at the Chapel of Rest, the Episcopal church, in Happy Valley, Caldwell county.

Message of The President-General

(Continued from page 41)

At the exercises of the Naval Academy on June the fifth I had the pleasure of having in my official party Miss Louise Werth, a grand-daughter of Commodore Maury, who witnessed the presentation of the binoculars given in honor of her grandfather, and received by Homer Russell Wallace of Pennsylvania.

Early on the morning of June the sixth I motored from Baltimore to New York, where on June the tenth I presented the R. E. Lee Memorial Sabre at West Point to Cadet David Campbell Wallace, of Virginia.

June the ninth I had a very unusual experience and one which I shall not soon forget. I spent the day with Mrs. George French in Boston, and had the opportunity of visiting many of the historic shrines around old Concord, stopping at the Wayside Inn to inscribe my name in the Guest Book there, and having lunch at the Hartwell Farm. At two o'clock we went to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor where I was an honor guest at the presentation of a marble tablet, marking the room at the Fort in which three eminent Confederate officers had been imprisoned. They were Slidell, Mason and Stephens.. This tablet was made possible by the efforts of Prof. Edmund Rowe Snow, of Winthrop, Massachusetts, who, in writing a history of the islands in Boston Harbor, came across this interesting historical data. Mr. Snow presided and the program was one of the most thrilling I believe I have ever witnessed. The tablet, placed over the mantel in the room in which these men were imprisoned, was unveiled by two soldiers, Mr. William B. Newell, 87, Confederate, of Richmond, Virginia, and Mr. Charles L. Robinson, 90, Melrose Post, G. A. R., of Massachusetts. The occasion was of enough importance to merit an associated press representative and these pictures appeared in the Boston paper the next day. Mrs. Amanda Wheeler, the President of the Massachusetts Department of the Woman's Relief Corps, and I, were introduced together and extended greetings. Governor J. M. Curley of Massachusetts, sent a personal representative, Mr. Francis J. DeCelles, and a letter was read from Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. Greetings were given by Mrs. A. L. Rider, President of the Boston Chapter, and by Mrs. Roscoe Chessley, President of the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of Cambridge, and other distinguished guests were introduced, among them Mr. Sam Davis, a student at Harvard, and a kinsman of President Jefferson Davis. The tablet which was unveiled bears these words:

"In this room James Murray Mason and John Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to England and France were imprisoned in 1861. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, was incarcerated here in 1865. Dedicated 1935."

I have written Mr. Snow of the deep appreciation which the United Daughters of the Confederacy feel for this act, which has endeared both Mr. Snow and his assistants to us in no uncertain way.

On the evening of June the ninth I was the guest of the Boston Chapter at an informal dinner given

at the Woman's Club, after which I returned to New York on a midnight train.

June the twelfth I attended the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a portrait of General Robert E. Lee to the Signal School, U. S. A. Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. This portrait was the gift of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and the presentation was made by Mrs. Daniel Henderson, a member of the Chapter, who acted for the president, Mrs. G. Lloyd King, who was unavoidably prevented from being present. The portrait bears this plate:

"General Robert Edward Lee, 1807-1870, Presented through the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the Signal School, U. S. A., Fort Monmouth, N. J., by the Stonewall Jackson Chapter, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, June 12, 1935."

I was the automobile guest of Mrs. Vincent Smith from New York to West Point, and of Mrs. Alexander Field from New York to Monmouth, both most delightful occasions.

On June the twenty-ninth, Mrs. N. E. Ayres, the President of the Oklahoma Division, represented me on the occasion of the presentation of the last of the portraits of General Robert E. Lee which were given by the U. D. C. th's year.. This was to the Field Artillery School, U. S. A., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and formed a part of the graduating exercises of that school. This portrait bears the following plate:

"General Robert Edward Lee, 1807-1870, Presented to the Field Artillery School, U. S. A., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, June 29, 1935."

June the thirteenth I was the luncheon guest of the New York Division at the George Washington Hotel at which more than seventy-five members and guests were present.

The twenty-first of June, I was the guest of Mrs. C. A. Souther, President of the Stars and Bars Chapter, Detroit, Mich., where many courtesies were extended me during my three day stay. Among these was a reception given me by Mrs. Souther, where I met among the guests many U. D. C.

July the third I was the guest of the Knoxville Chapter at the Hotel Farragut, Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Thomas J. Deane presided and more than thirty members came out on a hot evening to greet their President General.

On the fifth of July I arrived home after a forty-five hundred mile motor trip in the interest of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Faithfully yours,
ANNIE G. MASSEY.

Letters of Jefferson Davis

(Continued from page 31)

the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence, of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserves to be preserved as the outburst of a brave liberty loving people, upon receipt of the news of the combat at Concord, between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts. Before August, 1775, North Carolina had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress in Philadelphia and appointed Committees of Safety.

The famous Stamp Act Parliament, in 1765, was openly resisted by men of highest reputation of the Cape Fear section. The vessel bringing the stamps, was seized and the commander bound, not to permit them to be landed. These things were done by men who wore no disguises, in open day light eight years before the notable Boston Tea Party.

On the 12th of April, 1776, the North Carolina Congress delegated representatives to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia with the idea of independence from England.. This I believe, was the first distinct declaration for separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much besides priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina, having done her whole duty in the War for Independence, and become a free sovereign state, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized. Confiding in the security offered by the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, especially the 9th and 10th, North Carolina finally acceded to the new Union.

Surely her exceptional delay in ratification of the Constitution marks her vigilant care for rights she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained.

Farms, school houses and towns rose over a wilderness, and she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perseverance. North Carolina grew in all of which constitutes power, until in 1812 she was required as a State of the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain. At every roll call for the common defense she answered, "Here."

In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this already long letter.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her Colonial and State history. If there be any who shall ask: "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" He is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776; to the articles of Confederation of 1777, for a perpetual union of the states, and the secession of states from the Union so established; to the Treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the states; to the Constitution of the United States with its first ten Amendments; to the time honored resolutions of 1798-99; that from these, one and all, he may learn that the state had won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it nor had ever attempted to delegate the unalienable rights of the people.

How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the War Between the States the list of the killed and wounded testify.. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the alter of the liberties their fathers had won and left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity.

Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

North Carolina's Last Battle

(Continued from page 33)

"No bolder movement was conceived than this of General Johnston, when he threw his handful of men on the overwhelming force in front of him, and no more gallant defense was ever made than when he confronted and baffled his force, holding a weak line for three days against nearly five times that number."

Following the surrender of Raleigh to Sherman, came the final surrender of Johnston's army on April 26th, at the Bennett House, near Durham. This closed the last chapter of the War Between the States in North Carolina.

A Real Confederate

(Continued from page 39)

As a child Mrs. Wiggins helped make Memorial Day wreaths for the Wilmington Ladies' Memorial Association and when eighteen was an officer in that organization which later merged with the United Daughters of the Confederacy forming the Cape Fear Chapter, number three.

From this chapter she received her demit to the Old Dominion Chapter, Lynchburg, Virginia, where on account of her Confederate association, she has the distinction of being also an honorary member of the Kirkwood Otey Chapter.

She sponsored the placing of a tablet by the Old Dominion Chapter to the memory of Miss Ruth Early, its founder and suggested and sponsored the gift of an autographed first edition of Douglas Freeman's R. E. Lee to Robert E. Lee Junior High School.

Circulation of The Confederate Veteran and its successor, The Southern Magazine, has been promoted by Mrs. Wiggins, and the latter magazine has been placed in the local schools and public libraries.

Her greatest interest and joy, however, lie in planning pleasures and programs for the enjoyment and happiness of the few remaining men who wore the Gray, the Confederate Veterans.

North Carolina Women of the Sixties

(Continued from page 28)

who gave triplets to the Confederate Army—Mrs. Margaret Gibbs of Wilkes County.

It fell to Mrs. Morrison of Davidson College (a sister of Governor Graham), to give not only her own five sons to the Confederacy, but four most distinguished sons-in-law. These were: Stonewall Jackson, General D. H. Hill, General Rufus Barringer, and Major Avery, truly an Honor Roll of which the State is proud.

In the list of mothers who gave five sons is Mrs. Thomas Carlton of Burke County, every one of them being killed in battle. When the news finally came that her blue-eyed "baby boy" of sixteen had fallen, she called her son-in-law, who had been discharged by the Army Surgeon as unfit for duty, and trembling with emotion, said to him: "Get your knapsack William, and go. The ranks must be filled." Such were the Mothers of the Confederacy.

"Who bade them go, with smiling tears,
Who scorned the renegade,
And silencing their trembling fears,
Watched, cheered, and prayed—
The Women of the South."

Though most modest and retiring in her nature, yet Mrs. Anna Morrison Jackson stands out as among our fearless women. She gave to the Confederacy the immortal Stonewall Jackson, whom she followed within the sound of many a battle. She showed the spirit of her noble mate, after the War, by helping to keep green the memory of her Confederate dead in its Memorial work and later through the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Honorary President of the North Carolina Division. * * *

The "First Lady" in North Carolina during the greater part of the Confederacy was Mrs. Zebulon Baird Vance, wife of our Great War Governor. This frail little woman helped to equip companies and went through those terrible days by the side of her husband inspiring him with strength to guide wisely his "Ship of State." With her four little sons she was forced to flee from Raleigh on the approach of Sherman's Army, and all her trunks were broken open by the "Bummers." When ill in bed at Statesville, her furniture and all belongings were taken, her children being left without even a bed. Again when ill, Governor Vance was taken from her very arms to the Old Capitol in Washington.. On each occasion this little woman showed an indomitable spirit, for which she was honored through North Carolina.

A knightly soldier of the Confederacy, Colonel Ashley Horne, in 1914, erected a monument to North Carolina's Women of the Confederacy. This Memorial stands in the Capitol grounds at Raleigh, as a faithful witness to the sacrifice, and loyalty of our Women of the Sixties. * * *

The following just tribute was paid the women of North Carolina and is recorded among the State Laws of 1862-63: "This General Assembly hereby records its heart-felt gratitude to the noble women of this State, who have done so much to alleviate the suffering of our soldiers and to sustain our righteous cause, and the Governor may, if he thinks expedient, record their distinguished names on the State's Roll of Honor."

Also on December 9, 1863, a resolution was again made by the General Assembly expressing their appreciation for "The noble devotion of the women in their untiring efforts to supply the soldiers with every comfort which their ingenuity can invent and their indefatigable ministrations to the suffering."

First Monument by North Carolina Women

The first monument erected by North Carolina women (the forerunner of many others) was over the grave of Anne Carter Lee, beloved young daughter of General Robert E. Lee, who lies buried in the family graveyard of Joseph Speed Graves in Warren County, North Carolina.

Seeking health, Anne Carter Lee visited the

White Sulphur Springs of North Carolina, and died there on October 20th, 1862. The women of the community contributed money for a monument to mark the grave of the daughter of the Southern leader and the work on this shaft was done by an invalid Confederate soldier, detailed for this purpose. The memorial was dedicated on August 8th, 1866, in the presence of Generals W. H. F. and Custis Lee (sons of General Lee) and a notable gathering of ex-Confederates. Though not able to be present, General Lee selected the lines to be cut on his daughter's monument:

"Perfect and true are all His ways,
Whom Heaven adores and earth obeys."

On March 29th, 1870, the devoted father, together with his daughter, Agnes, visited the grave of Anne Carter Lee, again expressing grateful appreciation to the people of Warren County for their loving service to the memory of this young girl. He stated that he wished her grave to remain where she had been so tenderly interred.

So the Jones' burial ground is a sacred spot in North Carolina and is the mecca for many who pay reverence to General Lee's daughter. Plans are on foot to make the new highway leading to the place, one of flowering beauty, a memorial from the North Carolina "Daughters."

Sidelights on Early N. C. History

(Continued from page 13)

from miles to see this lovely Scotch woman, and pipes pealed forth with Highland music.

They lived at first on the banks of Cross Creek, known now as Green Street.

With the beginning of the Revolution, the McDonalds joined with many of their Scotch brethren in taking the King's side.

Flora McDonald, being greatly loved, aroused the Scotch to join the army of the Royalists. When the soldiers marched to the Battle of Moore Creek Bridge, she rode up and down the line on a white horse, encouraging her countrymen to fight bravely.

With their defeat at this battle, Allen McDonald was taken prisoner and after this disastrous experience Flora's misfortunes again began. Finally, with the release of her husband, Flora and he returned to Scotland. Though she assisted the King in the Revolution, she and her Scots only kept the vow they had made after the Battle of Culloden, to uphold the British side. Because of her loyalty and true courage it has been said of her: "Her name is still held in reverence by the people of North Carolina, and the memory of this Scotch beauty, so brave-hearted, and yet so gentle and kind, is fragrant as the pines among which she lived."

Tuscarora Massacre.

The saddest event in the history of North Carolina is the Indian massacre by the Tuscarora Indians in 1711, in the Albemarle settlements.

This was the most numerous of the Indian tribes in the Colony at that time and they dominated the other smaller ones, being known for their ferocity and cruelty. They had long shown unfriendliness to the white settlers and with secretiveness were planning for a slaughter of all the colonies, their aim being an extinction of the white settlers. In one night, September 22, 1711, the Indians rose as one man and with inhuman desperation fell upon the sleeping and defenceless population and slew them with fiendish torture.

Quaker and Cavalier stood side by side in the presence of a common danger united by the ties of a common brotherhood so for a time the heart burnings of internal strife were suspended.

A promising Colony of Swiss under the Baron De Graffenraid, of Switzerland, had settled in New Bern and were laying off lands in the vicinity. Lawson, the Surveyor-General of the Colony, accompanied by De Graffenraid and attendants, were on a surveying expedition to locate the lands. While engaged in this peaceful business, they were attacked by a party of Indians and captured. At an Indian Council they were sentenced to death, which order was inflicted upon Lawson with great torture. De Graffenraid was liberated because he was supposed to be higher in authority and his death might be avenged.

Meanwhile messengers were dispatched to Virginia and South Carolina for assistance. Governor Spottswood of Virginia affected a treaty of peace with the Tuscaroras. General James Moore of South Carolina, attacked the Indians and drove them from the Province. They fled from the Colony of North Carolina and joined the Five Nations of the Iriquois tribe in New York, forming what has been called the Six Nations, where a remnant of them still live. The smaller tribes who were led by the Tuscaroras were left undisturbed. * * *

Blackbeard, the Pirate

Probably the most noted pirate of the Colonies was Edward Teach or Blackbeard as he was generally called. Though not a native of North Carolina (born in Bristol, England) yet he made the waters of Albemarle Sound and its tributaries his rendezvous and place of retreat for security from his enemies. He entered on his career of piracy in 1716, though until that time he had been a private sailor. A famous pirate, Kornagold, put him in command of a sloop which he had captured, whereupon Teach sailed for the American coast, making many captures on the way. From that time he continued his piratical outrages along the Carolina, Virginia and Atlantic Coast, making the North Carolina Sounds his home. The name of Blackbeard was feared greatly and Governor Spottswood of Virginia offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his capture. At length hearing that he was in Pamlico Sound, off the Coast of North Carolina, Lieutenant Maynard of the British Navy, undertook the search for Teach. Blackbeard was prepared for a desperate resistance with seventeen violent men under him. Maynard had more than thirty. The engagement was desperate. Teach was made to believe that Maynard was about to surrender, whereupon he sailed to the British ship to take possession of her. As soon as he boarded, Maynard ordered his men on deck and then a hand to hand fight ensued. Maynard and Teach fought with sabers and Teach was mortally wounded, but not until he had wounded thirty of Maynard's men. With the capture of Teach's sloop Maynard cut off the pirate's head and fastening it to his bowsprit sailed up to Bath in Beaufort County. And so ended the career of the notorious Blackbeard—outlaw, desperado.

Park Development In North Carolina

(Continued from page 21)

long-sought for King's Mountain Battle Ground park is now assured. Although historic King's Mountain Battle was fought in South Carolina (bordering on our state) yet an extensive area of North Carolina will be included and a still greater area will be materially benefitted.

With the active assistance of other groups the establishment is being sought for a national park at the Battlefield of Bentonville of the War Between the States.

A great recreational ground along the North Carolina Coast is also one of the contemplated parks.

For many years has been preserved the battlefield of Moore's Creek Bridge, where occurred February 27th, 1776, the first regular pitched battle of the Revolution. Monuments dot this historic place and annually is held an anniversary celebration of the engagement between North Carolina Colonial troops and the Scotch Highlanders.

The Battlefield of Guilford Court House, is also preserved for its historic significance as a National Park, and many memorials have been erected here in honor of the patriots who made the pivotal battle of the War for Independence, March 15th, 1781. (Historians state that this battle rendered the Yorktown surrender a "foregone conclusion" and it was the beginning of the end of the Revolutionary War.)

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association

(Continued from page 34)

1913—Horace Kephart, for "Our Southern Highlanders."
1914—J. G. deR. Hamilton, for "Reconstruction in North Carolina."
1915—William Louis Poteat, for "The New Peace."
1916—No award.
1917—Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan, for "The Cycle's Rim."
1918—No award.
1919—No award.
1920—Miss Winifred Kirkland, for "The New Death."
1921—No award.
1922—Josephus Daniels, for "Our Navy at War."

Awards of the Mayflower Society Cup, presented to the Association in 1930 by the North Carolina Society of Mayflower Descendants, to be awarded annually to the best published work by a resident of North Carolina.

1931—M. C. S. Noble, "A History of the Public Schools of North Carolina.
1932—Archibald Henderson, "Bernard Shaw, Playboy and Prophet."
1933—Rupert B. Vance, "Human Geography of the South."
1934—Erich W. Zimmermann, "World Resources and Industries."

North Carolina Historical Commission

Purposes and Achievements:

To collect, preserve, and make available the original or primary source materials of North Carolina history. Has collected, filed, made available, and repaired in many cases about 5,000 manuscript volumes and more than 1,000,000 documents, letters, etc.; several hundred maps; thousands of old newspaper issues; etc. The material consists of state archives, county archives, and historical manuscript collections of individuals and organizations.

Publication of original sources, bulletins and a quarterly magazine. Twenty-six documentary volumes, 36 bulletins, and the North Carolina Historical Review since 1924 have been published.

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To stimulate historical interest and investigation.

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Published September First

The Making of a Soldier

Letters of General R. S. Ewell

ARRANGED AND EDITED BY CAPTAIN PERCY GATLING HAMLIN, M.D., M.C.

$1.50 *per copy*

A revealing portrait of Richard Stoddert Ewell, "the little woodpecker," is given for the first time in this collection of letters. They span his entire life from West Point (1836) to his death in 1868; they cover his activities in the West and Mexico as a U. S. Dragoon, and his leadership under Jackson and Lee in the War Between the States. "Dear Dick Ewell" was one of the most lovable of all that galaxy of heroes, and these letters to his friends and loved ones give us the man as he was—bluff, direct, full of droll irony. The book is an invaluable document of the period.

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Southern Collection at University of North Carolina

(Continued from page 26)

through its far-flung lines of sons and their kindred. It conceives of this great work as one which will render incalculable service and benefit to every southern state, and it carries it forward, not as a close corporation but as the promoter and custodian of what will be and is today. a great public institution.

Though this collection seems sectional, yet its purpose and ultimate goal, is National. Investigators from all over the world will draw deeper and more accurate knowledge of a great and important section of the United States, which will make possible fresh interpretation of the Nation's history.

We appeal for sympathetic aid to all of those interested in the preservation of the South's history and ask their aid in locating and securing historical material which will help posterity in the ceaseless quest of truth. * * *

Claude G. Bowers, biographer, journalist, says this of the southern collection at the University of North Carolina: "This Library plan, to systematically search the South, in every nook and cranny for historical source material of all sorts, impresses me as little less than an inspiration of genius. The scope is amazingly comprehensive and will inevitably bring forth a wealth of hitherto hidden material. To assemble this material in one spot, under one roof, infinitely simplifies the task of the research student and of the writer."

Legend of the White Doe

(Continued from page 23)

wood, the bogs and morasses, across the highlands of Croatan, on, on, she went. Plunging into the billows of Croatan Sound, she reached the sandhills of Roanoke, leaving the hunters far behind her. As she came to the island, old Granganimeo drew his bow and sped his harmless arrow. She stood upon the top of the old Fort at Raleigh City sniffed the breeze and looked sadly over the sea. Winginia carefully drew upon her panting side the deadly arrow. All in vain. The white doe bounded into Roanoke Sound and across to the sea. Other arrows were harmless. The panting white doe slaked her thirst at the fresh ponds, and then, turning to the sea sped onward until she reached the steep hill of Kill Devil. There, alas; was her doom. Wanchese, taking aim with his silver arrow, aimed at her heart, let fly the fated bow string and the sad and beautiful milk white doe sprang into the air with the fatal arrow in her heart, and fell to the ground.

Wanchese ran to the spot and found the victim writhing in her death agony. She lifted her dying soft eyes to the red man and uttered her last sound —"Virginia Dare." Under her throat the name of the first white child born in the English new-world, were plainly penciled in dark hair, and on her back was penciled in brown hair the name— "Croatan".

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LUTHER L. GOBBEL, President, Greensboro, N. C.

Highlights of N. C. Division

(Continued from page 38)

Along the Dixie Highway in North Carolina seven bronze markers are dedicated to the memory of General Lee. The North Carolina Daughters are very proud of their room in Richmond, Va., where are stored many sacred relics and many valuable records of their own North Carolina heroes. In 1919 the Division finished the Endowment Fund for this room, the only State doing this. The "Tar Heel" Daughters very gladly and proudly placed in this room the portraits of Mrs. William Parsley, Governor T. J. Jarvis, General Robert Ransom, Colonel Samuel M. Tate, Captain J. R. Young.

The Fort Fisher Monument which was unveiled June 2, 1932, was erected at the cost of $9,000.00.

Space forbids mentioning all the monuments which the Daughters have erected but the most recent one is "The House of Memory" which is being built at the Confederate Cemetery at Releigh. Wake County stone is being used and when completed it will have cost $4,000.00. The Daughters plan to place 12 bronze memorial plates in the inside walls of the pavillion which will be dedicated to North Carolina's soldiers and sailors of all wars. The cornerstone, containing many interesting articles, was laid on Memorial Day, May 10th. A refreshing shower of rain came just before the stone was laid and afterwards the sun came out and there was a beautiful rainbow. It was an impressive sight to see the Daughters place their hands on the stone and each make a wish.

The Division maintains several free beds at the North Carolina Sanatorium for needy descendants of Confederate soldiers suffering from tuberculosis, preference being given to children.

Another great line of work is the Educational work. The Division maintains 23 scholarships in the colleges of the State, and three endowed scholarships.

During the World War the Daughters were busy in relief work. The Division assisted in endowing beds in a ward in the American Military Hospital in Neuilly, France, and made the best War Relief Report of any State at the General Convention in 1918. They subscribed to Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps, Red Cross and other War activities. A Hero Fund of $50,000.00, a memorial to the Boys of the South who served in the Great World War was established in 1918 and North Carolina did her part in this splendid work.

Now in closing this brief history, may I add that no State in the entire organization has given more capable or consecrated women to the Cause than North Carolina, and all of her Presidents have served with credit.

"I prefer CAMEL'S flavor"
"Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS...Turkish and Domestic...than any other popular brand."
(Signed)
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

North Carolina Progressive

(Continued from page 9)

purchase of Internal Revenue Stamps.

At the bottom of North Carolina's achievements in road building, an achievement that has done more than anything else recently to distinguish it as one of the most forward-looking States in the country, is the people's readiness to tax themselves. In 1921 the Legislature voted a bond of $50,000,000.00 for a Highway System, and the 1923 Legislature appropriated $65,000,000.00, making $115,000,000.00 this state has expended on her highways, a wonderful investment. North Carolina is known all over the United States for the ease and speed with which one can move about within its borders in an automobile, and pleasure seekers are coming here in ever growing numbers.

The student of Social Reform passes these material achievements by to tell of a State Health Department that is classed as one of the best in the Nation. Farm-life schools and Farm Demonstration agents, of governmental activity to care for the unfortunate and of appropriations for education.

I have been telling about the material and physical aspects of North Carolina—its scenery and climate, its milling and fishing but little or nothing thus far about its people. But space forbids this.

North Carolina has been called: "The most American State in the Union" because it has the smallest percentage of citizens of foreign blood, only one-third of one percent of its people being of foreign birth or parentage. The population of the last census is 3,170,276. With the highest birth rate in the country and a lower death rate than any of the Eastern or Gulf States from Maine to Texas. In recent years North Carolina's Health Department has established itself in a National reputation by its enlightened and vigorous program for the prevention of disease and the general improvement of the health of the people.

Restoration of Fort Raleigh

(Continued from page 6)

and much of this has been recovered. Stone knives, axes, and spear heads have been found in recent years, which we know were made from this English ballast stone.

The restoration of atmosphere and of primitiveness is the object of the supervisors of this undertaking, as well as the actual reconstruction of the buildings themselves. We hope for reasonable permanence also, through the use of wood preservatives. White tailed deer and wild turkeys will again be discovered haunting the shadowed glades, and the historical and romantic interest of an achievement that will be remembered through the ages may thus be added to by restoring the natural aspects and charms of a wilderness setting.

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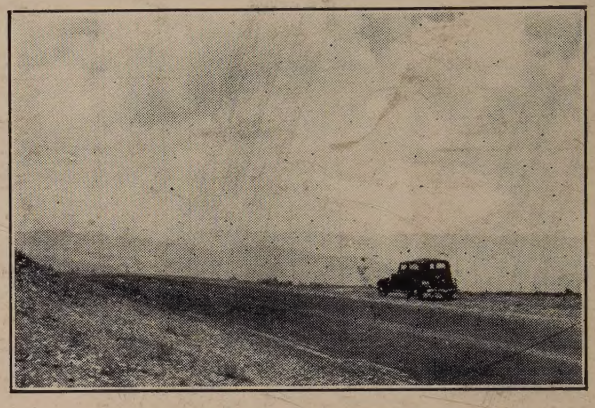

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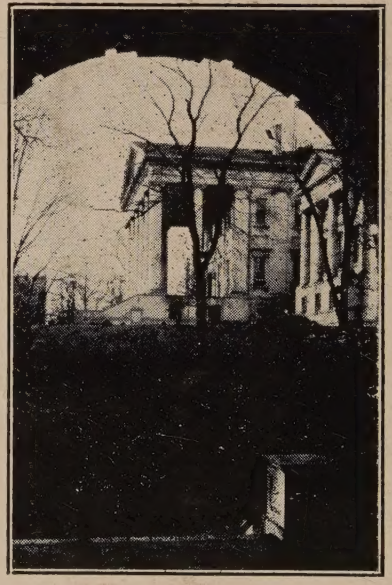

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